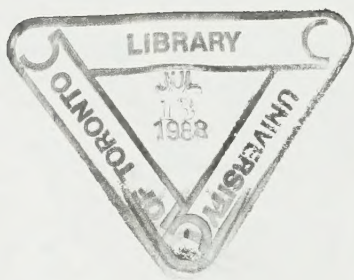


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THE MAN WHO OCCUPIES the office of foreign minister in any country is provided daily with a picture of a world in change. Sometimes the picture is dark—as it is today in certain provinces of India, where famine has thousands of people in its grip. However, even in India, which faces such enormous problems, and in many areas of the so-called developing world, it is also possible to glimpse the tangible evidence of real progress—of widening areas of prosperity fed by new industries, new power sources, new irrigation schemes. Through its external aid program Canada is playing a significant part in making this possible.

We look forward to the time when the world will emerge from the shadows of insufficiency, to discover that through international cooperation, through the carefully-planned merger of human skills and natural resources a better standard of living may be obtained for all. Canada is pledged to do its utmost to achieve this objective as quickly as is humanly possible.

Paul Martin

*Secretary of State for External Affairs
Government of Canada*

CANADA BECAME a founding member of the Colombo Plan in 1950. Since then, the provision of non-military aid has come to be accepted in Canada, as elsewhere, as a political and moral imperative. The number of countries giving aid to the underdeveloped world has risen in just over a decade from three or

HOWEVER

- The rate of population growth in developing countries has accelerated more rapidly than anticipated, creating immediate problems of finding and distributing sufficient food to ward off serious distress, and long-term problems related to net economic advancement, as the number of mouths to feed continues to exceed the rise in per capita incomes.
- The rate of increase in per capita incomes in developing countries is considerably less than that in the developed world, making the poor nations relatively poorer.
- The global flow of aid has remained more or less at the level reached in 1960 while the combined gross

SIGNS OF PROGRESS

Despite the immense needs of the present, considerable advances have been made. Installed power capacity in developing countries more than doubled between 1953 and 1963. Production of electrical energy in these countries is now more than two-thirds of the amount produced in Western Europe and North America before World War II. Mining production in developing countries has risen in the past ten years at almost 10% annually, compared to 2% in the industrialized regions.

The industrial production of the developing countries has doubled in the past decade. The manufacture of steel has tripled, and plans for further expansion are well advanced. Annual cement production

four to encompass the industrialized nations. Those receiving aid have increased in a similar fashion from 15 to over one hundred. The overall international volume of assistance for economic and social growth in developing countries is now \$11 billion a year, in contrast to \$1.5 billion in 1950.

national income of donor countries has increased by more than \$200 billion in the same period.

- The terms of international aid increments since 1960 have emphasized loans rather than grants. This has contributed to an increasingly burdensome debt accumulation in developing countries.
- Annual net flows of funds from industrialized to developing countries have not equalled the opportunities open to recipient nations for wise investment, or their ability to make productive use of resources. The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank), the leading authority in the field, estimates that developing countries could effectively use three or four billion dollars more per year than is now being made available to them.

has more than doubled; it is now higher than the amount that Western Europe and North America were producing before the War. Exports of manufactures of the developing countries are proving competitive; recently they have been rising faster than world trade in manufactures.

In the last ten years, the number of miles of all-weather roads in Africa, in South America and in Asia have more than doubled. At the same time, freight moved by rail has been growing by 10 per cent yearly in Africa and nearly 12 per cent in Asia.

The president of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, Mr. George D. Woods, has expressed the view that several developing countries

Canadian External Aid Allocations 1950-1967

millions of dollars

	1950-51	51-52	52-53	53-54	54-55	55-56	56-57	57-58	58-59	59-60	60-61	61-62	62-63	63-64	64-65	65-66	66-67
1. GRANTS																	
a) Bilateral.....	.01	26.15	26.45	30.97	25.96	26.57	35.88	36.42	49.09	68.52	61.11	52.93	41.74	44.56	74.01	84.59	145.37
b) Multilateral.....	12.41	.50	1.95	1.80	3.07	2.16	8.58	12.97	6.16	6.98	9.58	8.46	12.26	12.19	17.60	13.98	28.11
Sub-total.....	12.42	26.65	28.40	32.77	29.03	38.73	44.46	49.39	55.25	75.50	70.69	61.39	54.00	56.75	91.61	98.57	173.48
2. LOANS																	
a) Bilateral.....							16.17	18.31	.49						50.00	50.00	50.00
b) Multilateral (advances)		.17					4.52			11.33	7.86	15.36	7.87		7.87	15.03	22.08
Sub-total.....		.17					4.52	16.17	18.31	.49	11.33	7.86	15.36	7.87	57.87	65.03	72.08
3. EXPORT CREDITS INSURANCE CORPORATION ...												43.72	61.58	41.00	76.07	49.36	61.77
4. Total...	12.42	26.82	28.40	32.77	29.03	38.73	48.98	65.56	73.56	75.99	82.02	112.97	130.94	105.62	225.55	212.96	307.33
5. FOOD AID (included in 1a and b)		.88	1.05	5.57	.56	.77	1.48	18.19	34.28	18.73	14.70	16.02	2.14	2.42	22.00	35.00	100.50

are now at a stage where self-sufficiency is in prospect. In the 1965-66 Annual Report of the Bank, he went on: "One of the more hopeful signs in recent years has been the growing ability of many developing countries to make more efficient use of their own resources and external capital". Of over-riding importance is that it has been demonstrated that success is possible, that external aid can, when applied in conjunction with a multiplicity of resources from developing countries, effectively induce self-sustaining economic and social growth.

High priorities

Greater emphasis is being placed today on ways and means to improve the quality and effectiveness of development assistance, by concentrating on high priority projects in countries which are following general economic and financial policies conducive to growth, and which are effectively mobilizing their own internal resources. This is the policy Canada is following, by directing its aid more and more to countries

with which it has special links or ties and which are in the best position to benefit from Canadian aid.

Coordination

Another important and encouraging development in the aid field is the extent to which donor countries are coordinating their aid efforts. This is accomplished through institutions such as the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development. Such institutions have recognized, and have adapted themselves to the need for coordination in the fields of economic planning and policy development. Recipient nations have supported the movement toward coordination and have cast their requirements in terms of four, five or six year plans and sought to have them evaluated by international bodies. Their plans and associated policies have been analyzed, appraised and, in many instances, revised and as a result, needs and problems have been identified and priorities established towards which industrialised countries can contribute.

Outlined on the following pages is the record of the steps taken by Canada in 1966-67 to meet the economic and social needs of the emerging world.

COLOMBO PLAN REGION

CANADA'S BILATERAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM in south and south-east Asia has been developed within the context of membership in the Colombo Plan, founded in 1950. Since then, Canada has provided assistance totalling \$800 million in the form of grants, development loans, technical assistance and food aid. Of this amount, \$148,250,000 was allocated for expenditure in 1966-67.



Cart hauling bricks, Sukkur Thermal Plant, Pakistan.

Countries which have been principal recipients of substantial levels of Canadian aid include India, Pakistan, Ceylon and Malaysia. Grant aid for non-Commonwealth countries in Asia was marginally enlarged in 1966-67 to provide more funds to meet the costs of Canadian projects underway in Thailand, Korea and Vietnam and to provide for allocations to regional development in south-east Asia under Mekong Committee auspices.

Concentration of effort

Canadian aid programs in Asia have reflected the capacity of the Canadian economy to respond to the needs of recipient countries. For this reason, there has been a concentration in those fields where Canadian experience and resources have been of particular value.

Canadian Colombo Plan Program

*Allocations 1966-67
by country and type of aid
\$ million*

<i>Country or Group</i>	<i>Grant Aid</i>	<i>Develop- ment Loan Assist- ance</i>	<i>Food Aid</i>	<i>Total</i>
India.....	12.0	20.0	77.0	109.0
Pakistan.....	8.0	12.0	7.4	27.0
Ceylon.....	0.5	2.0	2.0	4.5
Malaysia.....	1.7	1.0	—	2.7
South Vietnam.....	2.0	—	—	2.0
Thailand.....				
Korea.....				
Singapore.....				
Indonesia.....				
Laos.....				
Cambodia.....				
Afghanistan.....	2.3	—	0.35	2.65
Nepal.....				
Burma.....				
Maldives.....				
Philippines.....				
Brunei.....				
Western Samoa.....				
Mekong Committee.....				
TOTAL.....	26.5	35.0	86.75	147.25

This has led to involvement in such fields of activity as education, the construction of power plants, hydro-electric installations, transmission lines and transportation facilities, and the provision of locomotives, educational, medical and fisheries equipment. As a preliminary to many capital projects, Canada has undertaken important surveys and pre-engineering feasibility studies.

Of growing importance is the supply to developing countries in the Colombo Plan area of non-project assistance and of commodities and food-stuffs. To assist in off-setting the effect on domestic productive capacity of severe shortages of foreign exchange facing some countries, particularly India, Pakistan and Ceylon, the supply of Canadian industrial raw materials has become a significant component of the aid program. Aluminum, zinc, lead, copper, asbestos, woodpulp, and tallow have all been supplied for this purpose, mainly as direct grants. In 1966-67, \$30 million was made available to Colombo Plan recipients for the purchase of industrial raw materials and other commodities.

Aid to Vietnam

The Canadian program in Vietnam has been growing and has been concentrated on medical assistance projects which, in the prevailing circumstances, have had a high degree of acceptance and success. In 1966, ten packaged emergency hospital units were despatched from the National Medical Stockpile for civilian medical care. Each unit was equipped to set up three operating rooms, receiving, recovery and general wards, x-ray facilities, pharmacy, central supply store and laboratory. Representing a cost of \$700,000 to Canada's external aid program, the hospitals were regarded by the Republic of Vietnam as a major contribution to its medical needs and provincial hospitals system. Other significant contributions to Vietnam have included a children's polio immunization program, initially for 165,000 Saigon school children, and ultimately to be provided for all the country's children; and construction of a TB Detection Centre at Quang Ngai, 600 miles north of Saigon.

COMMONWEALTH CARIBBEAN ASSISTANCE PROGRAM



Canada Hall, a gift residence to the University of the West Indies, Trinidad.

Program beginnings

The Canadian assistance program for the Caribbean area was introduced in 1958 when the proposed West Indies Federation of Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago, Barbados and the Leeward and Windward Islands was in the process of formation. Canada's original aid commitment was \$10,000,000 over five years, intended primarily for projects of benefit to the whole Federation. This program was continued after the dissolution of the Federation in 1962, although it became a series of individual programs for former units.

On the basis of the funds made available and acting on the requests and priorities submitted by the recipient governments, the Canadian program of aid to the Commonwealth Caribbean area for the first six years was involved largely with the provision of two ships for inter-island commerce and educational and tech-

nical assistance. An expanded program was commenced in 1964, and in the succeeding two years \$8 million in grants and \$11 million in development loans were given to the area.

Canadian aid increased

The Commonwealth Caribbean-Canada Conference held in Ottawa July 6-8, 1966, and the first steps to implement the recommendations of the tripartite (United States, United Kingdom and Canada) economic survey of the Leeward and Windward Islands and Barbados were two significant developments of the year 1966-67. They resulted in the largest percentage increase in Canadian aid to the Commonwealth Caribbean in any one year.

At the July conference Canada announced its intention to increase its aid to the Commonwealth

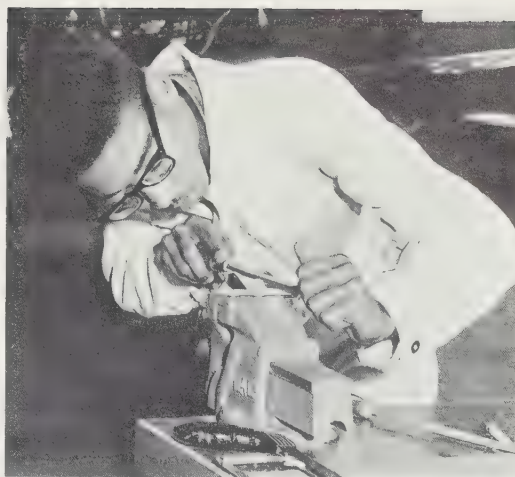
Jamaican student training in Canada.

Caribbean to a minimum of \$75 million over the next five years. The governments represented at the Conference also signed agreements under which Canada would provide direct assistance to the University of the West Indies and the University of Guyana. A five-year \$5 million program for U.W.I. and a three-year \$1 million program for the University of Guyana were agreed upon.

Commonwealth Caribbean Aid Program

Allocations 1966-67
by country and type of aid
\$ millions

Country or Group	Grant Aid	Develop- ment Loan Assist- ance	Food Aid	Total
Jamaica.....	0.5	3.0	—	3.5
Trinidad-Tobago.....	0.6	3.0	—	3.6
Guyana.....	1.0	1.0	—	2.0
Barbados				
Leeward Islands—				
Antigua.....	3.0	—	—	3.0
Montserrat.....				
St. Kitts-Nevis- Anguilla.....				
Windward Islands—				
Dominica.....				
Grenada.....				
St. Lucia.....				
St. Vincent.....				
British Honduras.....				
University of the West Indies.....	1.0	—	—	1.0
TOTAL	6.1	7.0	—	13.1

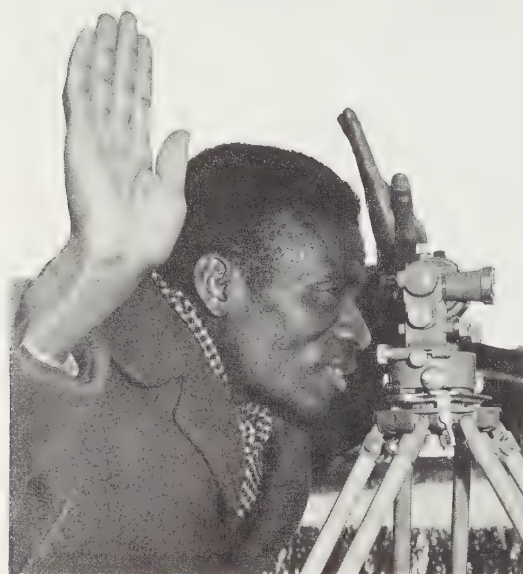


Major projects

Major Canadian aid projects which were begun in 1966-67 include a \$1.5 million program for the construction of rural primary schools and teachers' residences in Jamaica, and a \$.5 million dairy development program in Trinidad and Guyana. In addition, West Indian governments evinced an increasing interest in the use of Canadian aid funds to carry out pre-investment and feasibility studies by Canadian firms, as an aid to development in both the private and public sectors.

Following upon the report of the tri-partite economic survey of the Leewards, Windwards and Barbados in early 1966 and a meeting of ministers and officials of the governments concerned in Antigua in November, Canada announced its intention to concentrate its aid to these islands, over the next five years, in the fields of agriculture, water resources development, education and transportation, particularly air transport, on a regional basis.

SPECIAL COMMONWEALTH AFRICA ASSISTANCE PLAN



IN THE LATE nineteen-fifties limited external aid was made available to Commonwealth African countries but it was not until the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference of 1960 that a formal program of aid for these countries was begun. That same year Canada, in partnership with Britain, Australia and New Zealand, established a Special Commonwealth Africa Assistance Plan under which it agreed to provide assistance on a continuing basis to dependent as well as independent Commonwealth African countries.

Effective April 1, 1961, the Canadian Government undertook to make available in the form of grant aid some \$10.5 million over a three-year period without specific national allocations for individual countries, and on a lapsing basis. For the 1964-65 fiscal year, aid allocated to this program was substantially increased to a total of \$11 million, of which \$6.5 million was for grant aid and \$4.5 million for development loan assistance. In that fiscal year aid was for the first time placed on a non-lapsing basis in so far as the total

SCAAP program was concerned, but not with respect to national allocations to individual countries.

1965-66 saw a further increase in SCAAP aid to a total of \$14.5 million including \$9.5 million as grant aid and \$5 million as development loan assistance. The 1966-67 allocation to SCAAP again increased to a total of \$18.5 million including \$10.5 million in grant funds, \$6.0 million for development loan assistance and \$2.0 million for food aid.

To date the greater part of grant aid has been for educational and technical assistance in response to requests for this form of aid from recipient governments. As of March 31, 1967, 450 Commonwealth African students were receiving training in Canadian educational and technical institutes and 252 teachers and 120 advisers were serving on assignments in Commonwealth Africa.

Special Commonwealth Africa Assistance Plan Allocations 1966-67 by country and type of aid \$ million

Country or Group	Grant Aid	Development Loan Assistance	Food Aid	Total
Nigeria.....	2.5	4.0	—	6.5
Ghana	2.0	—	2.0	4.0
Tanzania	1.3	1.0	—	2.3
Kenya (including EACSO).....	1.2	1.0	—	2.2
Uganda.....	1.2	—	—	1.2
Rhodesia	1.8	—	—	1.8
Zambia				
Malawi.....				
Lesotho.....				
Botswana.....				
Swaziland.....				
Sierra Leone.....				
The Gambia.....	0.5	—	—	0.5
Mauritius.....				
Special UDI Contingency Fund.....				
TOTAL.....	10.5	6.0	2.0	18.5

CANADIAN AID TO FRANCOPHONE AFRICA

CANADIAN ASSISTANCE to the French-speaking countries of Africa was initiated in 1961, with the emergence of independent Francophone nations on that continent. It was a logical step to take in view of Canada's bi-cultural and bilingual character, and in response to the desire of a number of developing Francophone states to diversify their sources of aid. This has been one of the most rapidly growing aspects of Canada's program of external aid. During the first three years of the program, an annual allocation of \$300,000 in grant funds was made, devoted largely to educational assistance. Beginning in 1964, substantially greater amounts were committed: \$4 million in 1964; \$5.5 million in 1965; and \$6.1 million in 1966. In addition, \$2 million of soft loan funds were made available for each of the fiscal years 1965 and 1966.

During the year, a major initiative in the field of technical assistance was made in Tunisia, where Canada agreed to staff a children's hospital with 50 medical and para-medical personnel. The hospital, Bab Saadoun (Hôpital d'Enfants, Tunis), was opened in November 1965 as part of a drive by Tunisian medical authorities to combat the high incidence of child mortality in their country. Canadian assistance was requested, and based on an examination of the hospital's needs, the External Aid Office recruited physicians, specialists, nurses and technicians to form an operating and training team. In addition to the provision of skills, Canadian medical equipment was also supplied. This is the largest concentration of Canadian technical assistance personnel on any one project, at an estimated annual cost of \$510,000.

IN OTTAWA, on September 20, the President of Senegal, M. Senghor, officially opened a one-year course in public administration for intermediate rank civil servants from Francophone countries. Conducted at the bilingual University of Ottawa, the program comprised 360 hours of teaching, four 16-hour seminars and a number of visits to government departments and agencies. Forty candidates from twelve countries took part.

Canada continued to make a significant contribution to the government of the Republic of Rwanda in support of the National University at Butare. Twenty-seven Canadian teachers were provided at a cost of \$380,000 during the year.

While education and training continued to form the largest part of Canada's assistance to Francophone countries in Africa, increasing emphasis was placed on capital projects and food aid. Agreement was reached between Cameroun and Canada to construct the Akonolinga Bridge, for which \$350,000 was allocated in 1966-67. \$3,000,000 was provided for food aid to Algeria, Morocco and Senegal during the year under review, mainly in the form of wheat flour and powdered milk.

French Speaking African States
Allocations 1966-67
by country and type of aid
\$ million

<i>Country or Group</i>	<i>Grant Aid</i>	<i>Develop- ment Loan Assist- ance</i>	<i>Food Aid</i>	<i>Total</i>
Algeria.....	0.3	—	1.0	1.3
Cameroun.....	1.0	0.5	—	1.5
Congo (Kinshasa)	1.0	—	—	1.0
Morocco.....	0.7	1.0	1.5	3.2
Rwanda.....	0.8	—	—	0.8
Tunisia.....	1.0	0.5	—	1.5
Senegal.....	1.3	—	0.5	1.8
Burundi.....				
Central African Republic.....				
Chad.....				
Congo (Brazzaville)				
Dahomey.....				
Gabon.....				
Guinea.....				
Ivory Coast.....				
Malagasy.....				
Mali.....	6.1	2.0	3.0	11.1
Niger.....				
Togo.....				
Upper Volta.....				
TOTAL.....	6.1	2.0	3.0	11.1

PROGRAM ADMINISTRATION

ADVISERS PROGRAM

The number of Canadian advisers overseas rose from 241 in 1965-66 to 357 in the year under review.

Individual specialists continued to be provided in response to requests but Canada placed increasing emphasis on the use that could be made of teams of advisers. In Malawi, three experienced saw-mill operators assisted in a scheme to double the country's output of sawn lumber. A team of highly qualified Canadian nurses was helping to bring about an improvement in the nursing services of Malawi hospitals. Canadian air traffic controllers worked in Zambia and for the East African Common Services Organization which operates the international airports of a number of East African nations.

At year's end, the External Aid Office was attempting to form a team of 16 experts from Ontario Hydro to establish a training program for the personnel of a generating station and transmission system in Nigeria. The largest project, involving the skills of nearly 50 Canadians, was the development of paediatric facilities in a Tunisian hospital.

One of the interesting features of the year was the further development of "twinning" arrangements. These schemes involve the assumption of responsibility by a Canadian government organization or private agency to assist its opposite number in a developing country.

An example is the irrigation and soil reclamation project in northern Ghana where twelve members of the staff of Canada's Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Administration, under contract to the External Aid Office, are staffing a small unit within Ghana's Department of Agriculture. The unit has been supplied with Canadian equipment. The team is carrying out surveying, drafting and engineering design and is training Ghanaians to take over the work when the Canadians leave. For a number of years, the Pakistan Institute of Industrial Accounting has been



Adviser with students.

supported, through the aid program, by the Canadian Society of Industrial and Cost Accountants and when Canadian government financial support ends, the two organizations will continue their association.

Advisers Serving Abroad Under Canadian Aid Programs 1951-1966 by calendar year

	Colombo Plan	CCAP	SCAAP	FSAS	Other	Total
1951	2	—	—	—	—	2
1952	8	—	—	—	—	8
1953	28	—	—	—	—	28
1954	42	—	—	—	—	42
1955	48	—	—	—	—	48
1956	52	—	—	—	—	52
1957	56	—	—	—	—	56
1958	51	6	2	—	—	59
1959	47	13	7	—	—	67
1960	47	10	6	—	—	63
1961	44	7	19	—	—	70
1962	47	7	27	—	1	82
1963	51	9	47	—	1	108
1964	37	13	93	1	1	145
1965	37	41	151	18	—	247
1966	47	60	163	72	—	342

EDUCATION PROGRAM

In the academic year 1966-1967, there were 542 teachers, teacher trainers and school administrators serving in developing countries; 358 of these served in English-speaking countries and the remaining 184 served in Francophone countries. Despite the slower start of the university program and the chronic shortage of staff available to meet Canada's own expanding domestic needs at the post-secondary level, there were 53 French-speaking and 70 English-speaking professors serving on EAO assignments last year. The total number of Canadian teachers, professors and educational advisers serving abroad in 1966-67 was almost 24% higher than the comparable figure for the previous year.

During the year, almost one-third of the Canadian teachers overseas were undertaking duties as teacher trainers and a substantial number of those in secondary schools were participating in courses of in-service training. In terms of subjects the greatest need of the developing countries was for teachers of mathematics and the sciences, the French and English languages, and vocational subjects. Most teachers in 1966-1967 were instructing in these disciplines.

Teachers and University Staff Serving Abroad Under Canadian Aid Programs 1955-1966 *during all or part of the calendar year*

	<i>Colombo Plan</i>	<i>CCAP</i>	<i>SCAAP</i>	<i>FSAS</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>Total</i>
1955	1	—	—	—	—	1
1956	1	—	—	—	—	1
1957	3	—	—	—	—	3
1958	4	1	—	—	—	5
1959	6	1	—	—	—	7
1960	10	8	3	—	—	21
1961	18	7	32	—	—	57
1962	39	11	89	15	—	154
1963	60	25	126	30	—	241
1964	74	60	172	83	—	389
1965	93	102	273	171	—	639
1966	106	144	318	256	—	824

Variety in assignments

Many of the teachers and professors serving abroad were on such individual assignments as those of a professor of zoology at the University College, Nairobi, Kenya, a teacher trainer of mathematics and physics at a secondary school in the Cameroun, and an instructor of industrial arts at a trade school in the Caribbean. Emphasis has been placed on revamping methods and altering curricula in an effort to tailor educational systems to meet the particular needs of each of the developing countries. Canada has responded by sending teams of specialists. A five-man group of highly-qualified specialists is conducting a series of upgrading courses for Headmasters and primary school teachers in Kenya.

University liaison

Considerable progress was made under contractual agreements with the University of Manitoba to establish faculties of Engineering and Agriculture at Khon Kaen University in Thailand and with the University of British Columbia to establish a department of Adult Education at the University of Rajasthan in India. While their counterparts are being trained in Canada, teams of professors are working in the field to develop these faculties. It is hoped that these projects will result in continuing links between Canadian and overseas universities. Under an agreement with the University of Alberta, 110 senior administrators, supervisors, principals, guidance counsellors and teachers from 26 secondary schools in Thailand will attend one year courses at the University over a three-year period. It is designed to teach the techniques of organizing and administering a comprehensive school system. The first group of 34 Thais arrived in September 1966, and the first members of a five-man Canadian team will go overseas in mid-1967 to assist the Thailand Ministry of Education. In addition to technical assistance Canada has concluded a loan agreement with Thailand, enabling the purchase of \$1 million worth of required vocational equipment.



PROGRAM OF TRAINING IN CANADA

THE NUMBER of students and trainees brought to Canada has shown a consistent increase of about 500 students during each of the past three years. There were 2,218 trainees and students in Canada at the end of 1966, from 67 developing countries.

With the establishment of more universities in the nations of Asia, Africa, and the Caribbean, it is envisaged that a gradual reduction will be made in the number of undergraduate arts and science students brought to Canada, with correspondingly greater emphasis being placed on technical and practical programs of instruction.

In 1966, a number of requests for scholarships were received from Rhodesian nationals living outside

their country. In view of the importance of preparing Rhodesians for the responsibilities of self-government, the External Aid Office agreed to consider applications submitted by individuals without the usual formality of government sponsorship. All that is required is the student's assurance of intention to return to assist in the development of Rhodesia if circumstances permit.

A third country training project was authorized for the first time in 1966. This is an arrangement whereby Canadian aid funds are used to finance the training of men and women from developing countries in a third country. Awards were granted to 25 students of the Caribbean area to enable them to undertake undergraduate programs at the University of the West Indies commencing in September, 1966.

COMMONWEALTH SCHOLARSHIP AND FELLOWSHIP PLAN

The Commonwealth scholarship and fellowship programme has come to be regarded as one of the most important scholarship plans in the Commonwealth. Although it is primarily a program of scholarly exchange designed to enable Commonwealth students to pursue advanced courses of study in other Commonwealth countries, it is, nevertheless, of particular benefit to the developing countries who gain additional access to the educational facilities of the older members of

the Commonwealth. When the plan was introduced in 1960-61, Canada undertook to provide 250 scholarships to Commonwealth students. In the past academic year the full quota of 250 scholars, 78% of them from the developing countries, were studying in Canada.

Under the Senior Fellowship scheme launched in 1965-66, 3 research fellows and 6 visiting fellows were brought to Canada to undertake programs of research and study.

Students and Trainees in Canada Under Canadian Aid Programs

1951-1966

by calendar year

	<i>Colombo Plan</i>	<i>Common- wealth Caribbean</i>	<i>SCAAP</i>	<i>Franco- phone Africa</i>	<i>Other Common- wealth Countries</i>	<i>Common- wealth Scholarship Plan</i>	<i>Total</i>
1951.....	59	—	—	—	—	—	59
1952.....	70	—	—	—	—	—	70
1953.....	86	—	—	—	—	—	86
1954.....	137	—	—	—	—	—	137
1955.....	207	—	—	—	—	—	207
1956.....	371	—	—	—	—	—	371
1957.....	391	—	—	—	—	—	391
1958.....	400	5	3	—	—	—	408
1959.....	478	27	21	—	1	—	527
1960.....	537	29	40	—	3	100	709
1961.....	552	9	80	—	3	204	848
1962.....	620	15	134	—	—	274	1,043
1963.....	824	77	215	3	1	304	1,424
1964.....	950	189	332	26	7	321	1,825
1965.....	1,046	390	525	91	12	315	2,379
1966.....	1,300	505	645	160	20	334	2,964

CAPITAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

Capital assistance during the fiscal year 1966-67 continued to form the larger part of Canadian assistance to developing countries, with approximately \$187 million being allocated for the provision of materials, equipment and services for major capital projects, food aid and industrial commodities.

Under the Canadian grant aid program, water development, highway bridges, fish storage plants and vocational school projects were approved for the Commonwealth countries and territories of the Caribbean; mining, forestry, transportation and educational equipment as well as engineering studies and surveys were approved for the Commonwealth and French-speaking countries of Africa. Funds were also provided from the grant aid program for the financing of power, agricultural, telecommunication, transport, medical and educational projects in countries located in South-East Asia such as India, Pakistan, Ceylon, Malaysia, Singapore and Thailand. Over \$18 million was also allocated for the provision of industrial commodities including aluminum, copper, zinc, sulphur, newsprint, woodpulp, and fertilizers to India, Pakistan and Ceylon.

Funds provided under the Canadian development loan program in 1966-67 were used to finance aerial surveys for Guyana; schools, cattle, telecommunications and transportation equipment for Jamaica; transportation studies, aerial and water resources surveys and industrial equipment for Trinidad; airport development and asbestos for Ceylon; locomotives for India; resources surveys for Ecuador; harbour facilities for El Salvador; engineering studies for Mexico and Paraguay and industrial equipment for Bolivia.

Idikki and Kanupp

Major projects under way in 1966 included the Idikki Hydel Project in India, a hydroelectric complex which, when completed, will produce 780,000 kilowatts of electricity from three dams on the Periyar and Cheruthoni rivers in Kerala state. The power station is designed to accommodate six 130 megawatt



Hydroelectric penstocks, Kundah, India.

turbogenerators with an initial installation of three generating units, and assorted substations and transmission line facilities to interconnect Idikki with the Kerala State Electricity Grid. Being built at an estimated cost of \$45,000,000, Canada is providing the foreign exchange component amounting to \$25,000,000.

In Pakistan, the Kanupp Nuclear Power Project envisages the construction of a nuclear power plant on the Arabian Sea coast, on the edge of the Sindh desert near Karachi. It is a heavy water moderated, fresh water cooled reactor using natural uranium as fuel. The design is based on experience gained with similar plants in Ontario. The plant will provide electricity for Karachi. Canada will contribute \$48,000,000 of a total estimated cost of \$60,000,000 for this project.

EXPORT CREDITS INSURANCE CORPORATION

Both World Bank consortia and the Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) categorize as aid those credits which have maturities in excess of five years. In keeping with international practice and the recording methods of other donor countries, Canada includes loans made under Section 21A of the Export Credits Insurance Act in its annual assistance record. In 1961, the Export Credits Insurance Corporation made its first loan under its then newly authorized long-term financing facilities designed to help Canadian exporters of capital equipment make sales in credit-worthy countries. The ECIC is a crown corporation reporting to the Minister of Trade and Commerce.

The financing provides useful capital assistance for economic development in recipient countries, although the loans are not intended primarily as an instrument of foreign aid. Each loan to date has been at 6 per cent. The maturity period is greater than five years; the maximum term is intended to be adjusted to enable Canadian exporters of capital goods and related services to compete with their opposite numbers in other industrial countries. Loans made under the Act do not match the terms of aid financing. During the fiscal year 1966-67 Export Credits Insurance Corporation committed \$62 million in long-term loans to developing countries.

Section 21A Commitments by Fiscal Years

thousands of Canadian dollars

Country	April 1–March 31						Total
	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	
Argentina.....	12,325	2,804	—	—	336	3,199	18,664
Brazil.....	2,558	8,122	—	—	—	—	10,680
Ceylon.....	—	—	10,800	—	—	—	10,800
Chile.....	13,500	698	5,700	2,820	—	—	22,718
Greece.....	—	—	—	—	—	4,836	4,836
India.....	—	—	16,700	53,660	—	38,500	108,860
Israel.....	—	—	2,205	—	—	—	2,205
Liberia.....	1,499	—	—	—	—	—	1,499
Mexico.....	12,810	42,040	—	5,964	9,843	15,239	85,896
Pakistan.....	—	6,232	6,000	—	29,978	—	42,210
Philippines.....	—	—	—	13,500	—	—	13,500
Taiwan.....	—	—	—	—	5,000	—	5,000
United Arab Republic.....	—	—	—	—	4,099	—	4,099
TOTAL.....	42,692	59,896	41,405	75,944	49,256	61,774	330,967

SOURCE: Export Credits Insurance Corporation

FOOD AID PROGRAM

Canada's contribution to the world's food needs increased to \$100.5 million in 1966-67, from \$35 million allocated the year before. It included a special allocation of \$21.5 million over the amount originally budgeted, in response to an appeal to the Canadian government in November 1966 by the Prime Minister of India, for urgently required Canadian wheat. Altogether, the significant increase in Canada's food aid program was considered necessary because of continuing distress in India, Pakistan, Algeria, Morocco and Senegal due to crop failures.

Method of assistance

Through its program of food aid, Canada provides funds for the purchase of foodstuffs which are either bought by the Canadian government directly for shipment abroad, or are purchased on Canada's behalf by agencies of the United Nations to which funds are

contributed, such as the FAO World Food Program, and the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees.

Food and economic growth

Although food aid can be regarded as a form of emergency relief, it also contributes to economic growth in that it releases for development purposes the foreign exchange necessary to purchase essential imports, including food, in world markets. Also, distribution of direct grant food in developing countries generates local counterpart funds which are then available, usually with the donor's consent, to carry out development projects.

Expansion of Canada's food aid program has been supplemented by the employment of increasing amounts of bilateral assistance for the promotion of agricultural productivity in developing countries.

EMERGENCY RELIEF

In 1956 Parliament authorized for expenditure on international relief the unexpended balance of funds raised for European flood relief in 1953. This balance, which amounted at that time to about \$650,000, was known as the International Relief Fund. It was administered by the External Aid Office. By September, 1962 the fund was exhausted by a contribution for earthquake relief in Iran. There was then a separate appropriation of funds by Parliament on each occasion when it was thought desirable that the Canadian Government provide disaster relief. This arrangement sometimes made it difficult to respond to an appeal with the urgency required by emergency situations. The Government therefore decided to include in Vote 35 of the 1964-65 estimates an item of \$100,000 for

Emergency Relief so that a quick response could be made to appeals, on the authority of the Secretary of State for External Affairs. This item has been repeated each year.

During 1966-67 the Canadian government provided emergency relief to Guyana, Laos, Nepal, Pakistan, Peru and Turkey from Emergency Relief Funds: these contributions were mainly in the form of cash donations made through the Red Cross. In addition, a special parliamentary appropriation of \$500,000 was made for Italian Flood Relief and the External Aid Office was assigned responsibility for its administration. Canadian Holstein cattle were provided with part of this amount, to rehabilitate the dairy industry in the Arno and Po valleys.

LATIN AMERICA DEVELOPMENT AID

CANADA CONTRIBUTES to the development of Latin America through a program of concessional loans administered in conjunction with the Inter-American Development Bank. This program began in 1964, when \$10 million was allocated to the Bank's resources for economic, technical and educational assistance projects in this area. The following year, a further \$10 million was made available and during 1966-67 the total allocation for Latin America was raised to \$30 million. These funds are used for loans which may have maturities up to 50 years, including grace periods up to 10 years, and may be free of interest or bear such concessional rates of interest as are agreed to by the Bank and Canada. Their proceeds are used to finance the provision of Canadian goods and services to nations in south and central America who are members of the Bank.

Of the interested nations who are not members of the Bank, Canada is the largest contributor. During 1966-67, the IDB on Canada's behalf negotiated six major loans totalling more than \$8 million.



Latin America Development Aid *expressed in dollars*

	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
Allocation.....	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000

Loan Agreements Undertaken or Approved *up to March 31, 1967*

Country or Group	Amount
Argentina.....	— \$ 756,000
Bolivia.....	— 1,620,000
Chile.....	— 4,320,000
Ecuador.....	— 1,260,000
El Salvador.....	— 3,240,000
Mexico.....	— 540,000
Paraguay.....	— 800,000
Peru.....	— 540,000
Central American Bank for Economic Integration.....	— 3,780,000
TOTAL	16,856,000

To date, proposals have been approved for the development of port facilities at Acajutla, El Salvador (\$3,240,000); for pre-investment resources studies of the Guayas River basin area in Ecuador (\$1,260,000); and for highway feasibility studies in Paraguay (\$800,000). Other loans approved in 1966-67 included \$756,000 for pre-feasibility studies in Argentina; a similar project worth \$540,000 for Peru; \$1,620,000 to Bolivia for the purchase of Canadian mining and industrial equipment; and \$540,000 for pre-investment studies in Mexico, mainly for irrigation, water and sewerage projects, roads and transportation, and industrial feasibility studies.

Canadian at overseas project site.

MULTILATERAL GRANT PROGRAMS

The main multilateral programs to which Canada provides financial assistance are the United Nations Development Program, the International Development Association and the FAO World Food Program. They are multilateral in the sense that countries contribute funds to these administering agencies, which in turn carry out assistance projects in developing countries.

Canada's largest grant aid commitment, to the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), is designed to meet the supplementary needs of low-income countries for pre-investment and technical assistance in a broad spectrum of related fields. With financing from voluntary contributions by virtually every member of the United Nations and its related

organizations, the UNDP, more than 120 governments and the UN family of agencies together were engaged in carrying out over 3,400 projects in 1966-67.

Other grants of a multilateral nature are made to special programs, such as the Indus Basin Development Fund, the UN Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA), the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, and the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF).

As part of Canada's contribution to multilateral assistance, the External Aid Office cooperates with the United Nations and its related agencies in recruiting Canadian advisers for service abroad, and in arranging training programs in Canada for students sponsored by the world organization.

MULTILATERAL LENDING PROGRAM

Canada also carries out a program of subscribing capital and making advances to international development organizations, under whose auspices funds are lent to developing countries. The main avenues of Canadian participation in multilateral loans are the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank), the International Development Association and Asian Development Bank.

The International Development Association (IDA) was established in 1960 to promote economic growth, by providing financial assistance to countries on terms more flexible and having less effect on their balance of payments than conventional loans. Its initial resources were derived from the subscription of funds by two groups of countries. One group (Part I members), consisting of the more highly industrialized countries, pay their subscriptions entirely in convertible form. The other group (Part II members), consisting of the developing nations, pay 10 per cent in convertible currencies; the remaining 90 per cent is paid in national currencies, which IDA may use only with the consent of

the members concerned. Only Part II members are eligible to receive credits from the Association.

During the twenty-one years of Canada's association with the World Bank, this country has played an important role as a source of capital for the Bank's lending for economic development, and of equipment and services for Bank-financed projects in member countries. Indeed, the principal material benefit derived by Canada from membership in the World Bank has been payment for goods and services supplied by Canadian firms to Bank borrowers, under loan agreements requiring international competitive bidding. Expenditure by Bank borrowers in this country up to December 31, 1966 was estimated to be \$170 million as against a total Canadian contribution to the Bank's lendable capital of \$85 million. Canada's subscription in 1966-67 was \$4.55 million. Of the Bank's total subscribed capital, Canada's contribution is 3.34 per cent.

Canada became a charter member of the Asian Development Bank in 1966, at which time it was organized to make a major contribution to the eco-

conomic development of a region stretching from Iran to Korea. In 1966 Canada subscribed \$25 million to the Bank's initial capitalization of \$1 billion. The Bank has been set up on lines similar to those of the World Bank, in that it augments its paid-in capital resources by borrowing in world financial markets, and that it stipulates use of the proceeds of its loans. Normally

they are employed to purchase goods and services in member countries by competitive bid.

Canadian support is viewed as a valid extension of this country's long and continuing interest in the Colombo Plan region, one which it shares with other non-regional members such as the United States and the United Kingdom.

INTERNATIONAL COORDINATION

Attention has been drawn from time to time to the need for coordinating efforts of the many donors and multilateral agencies involved in development aid. In the words of Willard Thorpe, chairman of the Development Assistance Committee of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), "the less-developed country should not be required to review and explain its policies over and over to each potential supplier of assistance". On the other hand,

little benefit may accrue to a given country from projects which "may not add up to a coherent program".

The main vehicles used by countries to coordinate their programs of bilateral assistance are the Development Assistance Committee of the OECD and the various consortia and consultative groups operating under the aegis of the World Bank. Each in its way is designed to expand the flow of aid, increase its effectiveness and improve the terms of assistance being offered.

Canadian Multilateral Assistance

1960-1967

Allocations in Canadian dollars

<i>Grants</i>	<i>1960-61</i>	<i>1961-62</i>	<i>1962-63</i>	<i>1963-64</i>	<i>1964-65</i>	<i>1965-66</i>	<i>1966-67</i>
UN Development Program.....	3,880,000	4,640,000	4,900,000	4,860,000	7,330,000	7,330,000	9,500,000
UNICEF.....	650,000	650,000	800,000	800,000	800,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Indus Basin Development Fund.....	300,000	590,000	4,750,000	3,940,000	7,000,000	1,750,000	5,500,000
World Food Program (cash contribution).....	—	—	400,000	600,000	600,000	230,000	2,500,000
UNHCR.....	290,000	—	290,000	290,000	290,000	290,000	350,000
UNRWA.....	500,000	—	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000
ICEM.....	60,000	—	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000
IAEA Technical Assistance.....	50,000	—	50,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000
Tubercular Refugee Program..	230,000	—	170,000	—	—	—	—
UN Fund for the Congo.....	990,000	—	—	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous Grants.....	130,000	—	10,000	—	—	—	—
<i>Advances</i>							
IBRD.....	2,820,000	—	6,800,000	—	—	—	4,550,000
IDA.....	8,510,000	7,860,000	8,560,000	7,870,000	7,870,000	15,030,000	15,030,000
Asian Development Bank.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,500,000

The Development Assistance Committee (DAC) is the most important forum for the discussion of bilateral program coordination. Taken as a group, it comprises those industrialized nations providing more than 90 per cent of the total financial flow of aid to developing countries. It provides a framework for consultation between governments and the administrative resources necessary for on-going review of donor policies and programs.



Canadian and Indian workers install equipment in generator powerhouse, India.

Pledging conferences

The World Bank sponsors regular pledging conferences at which donor countries announce their aid allocations for the ensuing year to the recipient nation concerned. Canada provides bilateral aid through two consortia, one established for India, and one for Pakistan. As pledging conferences, membership implies the obligation to assume part of the aid decided upon for the recipient for that year. In 1966-67, for example, Canada pledged \$109.5 million in assistance to India and \$27.5 million to Pakistan at IBRD meetings.

Consultative groups

Canada also belongs to the following consultative groups, where the needs of a particular country may be discussed without a pledge of assistance being required: Malaysia, Tunisia, Korea, Colombia, Peru, Ecuador, Nigeria and Thailand.

It has been Canadian policy to encourage the effectiveness of these aid-planning bodies. As was pointed out recently by the Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Honourable Paul Martin, the existence of consortia and consultative groups guide Canada's decision on the geographic distribution of aid funds. "It is in these councils," he said, "that objective calculation can be made of a particular country's needs, applied both to the required volume of aid and to the terms and conditions under which it should be extended."

AID TO THE PRIVATE SECTOR

External aid is not exclusively a matter of governmental effort. Important contributions have been made in the past, and continue to be made by private citizens acting through voluntary agencies. In 1966 increasing coordination and cooperation was in evidence between the External Aid Office and organizations assisting developing countries, providing services to overseas students and visitors, and disseminating information on international affairs. Its purpose was to further goals common to all agencies committed to international development, and to enhance the very real contribution being made by voluntary societies overseas.

Directory of agencies

Beginning in the year under review, a directory of non-governmental agencies working overseas was prepared, in an attempt to assemble information about their activities and total contributions to international aid development. The report surveyed 79 religious and secular institutions for information on their objectives, current and future projects, actual contributions to developing countries and number of Canadians sent abroad. The assembled material, now compiled on an annual recurring basis, gave substantive support to the high regard in which Canadian voluntary effort overseas is held. Over \$25,000,000 was provided for

aid and development purposes in 1966-67 by voluntary agencies, and some 7,000 Canadians were serving abroad under their auspices in social, technical, educational and religious roles.

Financial support

As part of a continuing review of the appropriateness of public support for voluntary effort, this Office provided Canadian University Service Overseas (CUSO) with funds totalling \$750,000 in 1966-67, up from \$500,000 in the previous fiscal year. The Canadian government first came to CUSO's assistance in 1964 when it provided transportation for volunteers going abroad. Inaugurated in 1961 by Canadian universities and several national organizations as an agency to send Canadians to serve in developing countries, CUSO was initiated and is supported annually by private contributions of \$200,000, and is given the leadership, administrative and recruiting support of voluntary workers in cities and universities throughout Canada.

As well, one-third of the expenses of Canadian Service for Overseas Students and Trainees was assumed, in recognition of the value to Canada of its reception service for overseas students, 2,200 of whom are studying in this country at the present time.

TABLES

Explanatory Notes

UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
ICEM	Intergovernmental Committee on European Migration
UNRWA	United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees
IAEA Technical Assistance	International Atomic Energy Agency Technical Assistance
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank)
IDA	International Development Association
EACSO	East African Common Services Organization
UDI	Unilateral Declaration of Independence, made illegally in Rhodesia
CCAP	Commonwealth Caribbean Aid Program
SCAAP	Special Commonwealth Africa Aid Program
FSAS	French-Speaking African States

Canadian Contributions Under the Colombo Plan
By Country and Fiscal Year
allocations in dollars

		1950-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
Burma.....	Grants	2,030,641	1,162,644	516,688	391,214	412,985	959,000	609,000	68,000
	Loans	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	<i>Total</i>	<u>2,030,641</u>	<u>1,162,644</u>	<u>516,688</u>	<u>391,214</u>	<u>412,985</u>	<u>959,000</u>	<u>609,000</u>	<u>68,000</u>
Cambodia.....	Grants	285,989	83,983	57,283	119,658	104,428	135,000	107,000	204,000
	Loans	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	<i>Total</i>	<u>285,989</u>	<u>83,983</u>	<u>57,283</u>	<u>119,658</u>	<u>104,428</u>	<u>135,000</u>	<u>107,000</u>	<u>204,000</u>
Ceylon.....	Grants	17,930,205	2,102,883	2,065,055	2,076,700	1,572,948	2,005,000	3,500,000	2,500,000
	Loans	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,000,000	2,000,000
	<i>Total</i>	<u>17,930,205</u>	<u>2,102,883</u>	<u>2,065,055</u>	<u>2,076,700</u>	<u>1,572,948</u>	<u>2,005,000</u>	<u>4,500,000</u>	<u>4,500,000</u>
India.....	Grants	148,418,445	25,256,898	25,331,976	19,890,267	20,078,588	30,830,000	47,030,000	68,000,000
	Loans	—	—	—	—	—	10,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000
	<i>Total</i>	<u>148,418,445</u>	<u>25,256,898</u>	<u>25,331,976</u>	<u>19,890,267</u>	<u>20,078,588</u>	<u>40,830,000</u>	<u>67,030,000</u>	<u>88,000,000</u>
Indonesia.....	Grants	2,372,698	578,469	548,106	490,025	506,665	478,000	85,000	124,000
	Loans	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	<i>Total</i>	<u>2,372,698</u>	<u>578,469</u>	<u>548,106</u>	<u>490,025</u>	<u>506,665</u>	<u>478,000</u>	<u>85,000</u>	<u>124,000</u>
Korea.....	Grants	—	—	—	—	—	24,000	53,000	75,000
	Loans	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	<i>Total</i>	—	—	—	—	—	<u>24,000</u>	<u>53,000</u>	<u>75,000</u>
Malaysia ¹	Grants	3,157,023	2,218,077	1,362,579	2,670,615	2,519,220	1,500,000	2,000,000	1,700,000
	Loans	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,000,000
	<i>Total</i>	<u>3,157,023</u>	<u>2,218,077</u>	<u>1,362,579</u>	<u>2,670,615</u>	<u>2,519,220</u>	<u>1,500,000</u>	<u>2,000,000</u>	<u>2,700,000</u>
Pakistan.....	Grants	100,579,994	15,339,526	15,219,294	12,372,004	12,620,395	14,471,000	12,000,000	13,000,000
	Loans	—	—	—	—	—	7,000,000	12,000,000	12,000,000
	<i>Total</i>	<u>100,579,994</u>	<u>15,339,526</u>	<u>15,219,294</u>	<u>12,372,004</u>	<u>12,620,395</u>	<u>21,471,000</u>	<u>24,000,000</u>	<u>25,000,000</u>
S. Vietnam.....	Grants	753,706	172,606	248,789	316,325	307,721	567,000	1,249,000	2,000,000
	Loans	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	<i>Total</i>	<u>753,706</u>	<u>172,606</u>	<u>248,789</u>	<u>316,325</u>	<u>307,721</u>	<u>567,000</u>	<u>1,249,000</u>	<u>2,000,000</u>
Thailand.....	Grants	132,016	155,744	85,907	122,813	120,055	201,000	270,000	600,000
	Loans	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	<i>Total</i>	<u>132,016</u>	<u>155,744</u>	<u>85,907</u>	<u>122,813</u>	<u>120,055</u>	<u>201,000</u>	<u>270,000</u>	<u>600,000</u>
Singapore.....	Grants	144,624	36,173	125,796	127,277	¹	¹	¹	400,000
	Loans	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	<i>Total</i>	<u>144,624</u>	<u>36,173</u>	<u>125,796</u>	<u>127,277</u>	—	—	—	<u>400,000</u>

1. Malaysia figures include Singapore for noted years.

Canadian Aid to the Commonwealth Caribbean
By Country and Fiscal Year
allocations in dollars

Country	Type of Aid	1958-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
West Indies Federation.....	Grants	10,000,000	2,000,000	—	—	—
	Loans	—	—	—	—	—
	<i>Total</i>	<u>10,000,000</u>	<u>2,000,000</u>	—	—	—
Jamaica.....	Grants	—	—	500,000	500,000	500,000
	Loans	—	—	2,500,000	2,500,000	3,000,000
	<i>Total</i>	—	—	<u>3,000,000</u>	<u>3,000,000</u>	<u>3,500,000</u>
Trinidad-Tobago.....	Grants	—	—	500,000	500,000	600,000
	Loans	—	—	2,500,000	2,500,000	3,000,000
	<i>Total</i>	—	—	<u>3,000,000</u>	<u>3,000,000</u>	<u>3,600,000</u>

Canadian Aid to the Commonwealth Caribbean (Cont.)

Country	Type of Aid	1958-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
Guyana.....	Grants	—	50,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
	Loans	—	—	500,000	500,000	1,000,000
	Total	—	50,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	2,000,000
British Honduras.....	Grants	—	50,000	—	—	—
	Loans	—	—	—	—	—
	Total	—	50,000	—	—	—
Little Eight & British Honduras.....	Grants	—	—	2,000,000	2,500,000	3,000,000
	Loans	—	—	—	—	—
	Total	—	—	2,000,000	2,500,000	3,000,000
University of the West Indies..	Grants	—	—	—	—	1,000,000
	Loans	—	—	—	—	—
	Total	—	—	—	—	1,000,000

Canadian Aid to Commonwealth Africa By Country and Fiscal Year allocations in dollars

Country	Type of Aid	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
General Allocation.....	Grants	3,500,000	3,500,000	3,500,000	11,000,000	14,500,000	18,500,000
Nigeria.....	Grants	—	—	—	2,000,000	3,000,000	2,500,000
	Loans	—	—	—	3,000,000	3,000,000	4,000,000
Ghana.....	Grants	—	—	—	1,500,000	2,000,000	2,000,000
	Loans	—	—	—	500,000	—	—
East Africa.....	Grants	—	—	—	2,000,000	3,000,000	—
	Loans	—	—	—	1,000,000	2,000,000	—
Tanzania.....	Grants	—	—	—	—	—	1,300,000
	Loans	—	—	—	—	—	1,000,000
Kenya (including EACSO).....	Grants	—	—	—	—	—	1,200,000
	Loans	—	—	—	—	—	1,000,000
Uganda.....	Grants	—	—	—	—	—	1,200,000
	Loans	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Commonwealth Countries:							
Rhodesia.....	Grants	—	—	—	1,000,000	1,500,000	1,800,000
Zambia.....							
Malawi.....							
Lesotho.....							
Botswana.....							
Swaziland.....							
Sierra Leone.....							
The Gambia.....							
Mauritius.....							
Special UDI Contingency Fund.....	Grants	—	—	—	—	—	500,000

Canadian Aid to Francophone Africa
By Country and Fiscal Year
allocations in dollars

Country	Type of Aid	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67
General Allocation.....	Grants	300,000	300,000	300,000	4,000,000	5,500,000	6,100,000
	Loans	—	—	—	—	2,000,000	2,000,000
Algeria.....	Grants	—	—	—	—	—	300,000
Cameroun.....	Grants	—	—	—	—	—	1,000,000
	Loans	—	—	—	—	—	500,000
Congo (Kinshasa).....	Grants	—	—	—	—	—	1,000,000
Morocco.....	Grants	—	—	—	—	—	700,000
	Loans	—	—	—	—	—	1,000,000
Rwanda.....	Grants	—	—	—	—	—	800,000
Tunisia.....	Grants	—	—	—	—	—	1,000,000
	Loans	—	—	—	—	—	500,000
Other countries:							
Senegal.....	Grants	—	—	—	—	—	1,300,000
Burundi.....							
Central African Republic.....							
Chad.....							
Congo (Brazzaville).....							
Dahomey.....							
Gabon.....							
Guinea.....							
Ivory Coast.....							
Malagasy.....							
Mali.....							
Niger.....							
Togo.....							
Upper Volta.....							

Explanatory note: "General Allocation" is the total program allocation for any year. It is broken down into country allocations where applicable.

Number of Teachers Assigned Abroad by Subject
by academic year

	1964-65			1965-66			1966-67		
	Teachers	Teacher Trainers	Total	Teachers	Teacher Trainers	Total	Teachers	Teacher Trainers	Total
Mathematics and Science.....	77	35	112	106	69	175	149	67	216
Languages.....	50	28	78	96	58	154	130	49	179
Technical Subjects.....	18	7	25	22	6	28	20	6	26
Other Subjects.....	11	39	50	30	50	80	53	68	121
TOTAL.....	156	109	265	254	183	437	352	190	542

Areas of Concentration for Students and Trainees in Canada Under Canadian Aid Programs
by calendar year

	Health & Sanita- tion	Social Welfare	Educa- tion	Agri- culture	Forestry	Fisheries	Mining & Surveys	Power & Utilities	Manu- facturing	Civil Engi- neering & Con- struction	Admini- stration & Planning	Trans- porta- tion	TOTAL
1964.....	94	34	217	47	13	6	55	59	94	42	152	6	819
1965.....	122	51	274	64	13	5	71	69	110	23	317	14	1,133
1966.....	143	52	285	77	11	12	50	130	113	59	349	29	1,310

Students and Trainees Arriving in Canada from English Speaking Countries under Canadian Aid Programs
by calendar year

	1964	1965	1966		1964	1965	1966
<i>Colombo Plan</i>				St. Lucia.....	4	9	3
Afghanistan.....	—	4	8	St. Vincent.....	9	15	20
Brunei.....	1	2	1				
Burma.....	7	4	10	Sub-total.....	128	255	231
Ceylon.....	12	6	30	<i>Special Commonwealth</i>			
India.....	81	82	102	<i>Africa Aid Program</i>			
Indonesia.....	21	7	27	Botswana.....	1	2	2
Korea.....	8	11	10	Gambia.....	6	6	4
Malaysia:				Ghana.....	39	44	45
Malaya.....	41	60	53	Kenya.....	14	22	21
Sabah.....	4	5	1	Lesotho.....	7	8	10
Sarawak.....	28	17	36	Malawi.....	4	14	7
Maldives Islands.....	—	3	1	Mauritius.....	8	4	8
Nepal.....	2	1	3	Nigeria.....	33	46	62
Pakistan.....	47	52	90	Rhodesia.....	19	16	1
Philippines.....	14	26	26	Sierra Leone.....	1	10	6
Singapore.....	25	29	45	Swaziland.....	2	4	9
Thailand.....	17	43	61	Tanzania.....	24	25	43
				Uganda.....	19	77	32
Sub-total.....	308	352	504	Zambia.....	5	9	20
<i>Commonwealth Caribbean</i>							
<i>Aid Program</i>				Sub-total.....	182	287	270
Barbados.....	10	21	26	<i>Commonwealth Scholarship</i>			
British Honduras.....	12	21	17	<i>Plan</i>			
Guyana.....	9	48	50	Aden.....	—	—	1
Jamaica.....	33	38	33	Australia.....	6	10	5
Leeward Islands:				Bahamas.....	—	—	1
Antigua.....	13	21	22	Barbados.....	1	—	2
Montserrat.....	4	6	7	Bermuda.....	—	1	1
St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla..	3	4	4	Britain.....	11	13	9
Trinidad-Tobago.....	19	53	30	British Honduras.....	—	1	2
Windward Islands:				Ceylon.....	6	3	4
Dominica.....	7	11	10				
Grenada.....	5	8	9				

	1964	1965	1966
<i>Commonwealth Scholarship Plan (Cont.)</i>			
Cyprus.....	3	1	2
Fiji Islands.....	—	1	1
Ghana.....	—	4	4
Gibraltar.....	1	—	—
Guyana.....	1	1	5
Hong Kong.....	2	4	—
India.....	20	11	21
Jamaica.....	3	3	1
Kenya.....	3	2	3
Leeward Islands:			
Antigua.....	2	—	1
Montserrat.....	1	1	1
Malaysia:			
Malaya.....	1	2	1
Lesotho.....	—	2	—
Malta.....	1	2	2
Mauritius.....	2	3	2
New Zealand.....	3	2	4
Nigeria.....	3	3	3
Pakistan.....	13	5	11
Rhodesia.....	4	—	—
Seychelles.....	—	1	1
Sierra Leone.....	2	—	5
Singapore.....	2	3	3
Tanzania.....	1	—	1
Tonga Islands.....	—	—	1
Trinidad-Tobago.....	4	2	4
Uganda.....	—	3	2
Virgin Islands.....	—	—	2
Windward Islands:			
Dominica.....	—	1	1
Grenada.....	—	1	3
St. Lucia.....	2	—	1
St. Vincent.....	—	1	—
Zambia.....	—	3	—
Sub-total.....	98	90	111
<i>Other Commonwealth Countries</i>			
Hong Kong.....	6	7	8
Malta.....	—	—	4
Sub-total.....	6	7	12
TOTAL for English Speaking Countries.....	722	991	1,128

Students and Trainees Arriving in Canada from French Speaking Countries Under Canadian Aid Programs

by calendar year

	1964	1965	1966
<i>French Speaking African States</i>			
Algeria.....	1	—	9
Burundi.....	—	—	1
Cameroun.....	9	19	12
Central African Republic....	—	2	2
Tchad.....	—	4	3
Congo Brazzaville.....	1	—	8
Congo Kinshasa.....	2	30	25
Dahomey.....	—	2	4
Gabon.....	1	—	—
Ivory Coast.....	1	3	1
Malagasy.....	3	1	9
Mali.....	2	1	4
Mauritania.....	—	—	4
Morocco.....	2	2	4
Niger.....	—	—	—
Rwanda.....	—	1	—
Senegal.....	2	—	2
Togo.....	—	5	18
Tunisia.....	1	3	8
Upper Volta.....	—	—	3
	25	73	117
<i>Colombo Plan</i>			
Cambodia.....	14	—	8
Laos.....	11	4	15
Vietnam.....	47	65	42
	72	69	65
TOTAL for French Speaking Countries.....	97	142	182
TOTAL for English Speaking Countries.....	722	991	1,128
GRAND TOTAL.....	819	1,133	1,310

Teachers and University Staff Assigned to English Speaking Countries under Canada's Bilateral Aid Programs
by academic year

	<i>Teachers</i>		<i>University Staff</i>		<i>Total</i>	
	<i>1965-66</i>	<i>1966-67</i>	<i>1965-66</i>	<i>1966-67</i>	<i>1965-66</i>	<i>1966-67</i>
<i>Special Commonwealth Africa Aid Program</i>						
Basutoland.....	4	2	—	3	4	5
Bechuanaland.....	3	5	—	1	3	6
Ghana.....	56	47	5	6	61	53
Kenya.....	17	31	3	4	20	35
Malawi.....	8	12	—	1	8	13
Mauritius.....	1	2	—	—	1	2
Nigeria.....	58	55	7	8	65	63
Rhodesia.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sierra Leone.....	9	9	—	—	9	9
Tanzania.....	24	30	3	2	27	32
Uganda.....	19	25	3	5	22	30
Zambia.....	4	8	1	—	5	8
	203	226	22	30	225	256
<i>Colombo Plan</i>						
Pakistan.....	—	—	1	1	1	1
India.....	—	—	6	4	6	4
Ceylon.....	—	—	—	1	—	1
Malaysia:						
Malaya.....	—	1	1	2	1	3
Sabah.....	8	5	—	—	8	5
Sarawak.....	24	23	—	—	24	23
Singapore.....	10	11	1	2	11	13
Thailand.....	1	1	7	8	8	9
Vietnam.....	—	—	—	—	—	1
Western Samoa.....	2	2	—	—	2	2
	45	43	16	19	61	62
<i>Commonwealth Caribbean Aid Program</i>						
Guyana.....	5	1	4	5	9	6
Antigua.....	6	7	—	—	6	7
Barbados.....	4	7	1	4	5	11
Grenada.....	4	5	—	—	4	5
Jamaica.....	12	17	5	7	17	24
Montserrat.....	9	8	—	—	9	8
St. Kitts.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Lucia.....	2	3	—	—	2	3
St. Vincent.....	4	7	—	—	4	7
Trinidad.....	22	34	10	5	32	39
	68	89	20	21	88	110
TOTAL.....	316	358	58	70	374	428
<i>for English Speaking Countries</i>						

Teachers and University Staff Assigned to French Speaking Countries under Canada's Bilateral Aid Programs
by academic year

	<i>Teachers</i>		<i>University Staff</i>		<i>Total</i>	
	<i>1965-66</i>	<i>1966-67</i>	<i>1965-66</i>	<i>1966-67</i>	<i>1965-66</i>	<i>1966-67</i>
<i>French Speaking African States</i>						
Algeria.....	—	4	—	—	—	4
Cameroun.....	25	43	2	2	27	45
Chad.....	10	12	—	—	10	12
Congo-Brazzaville.....	3	1	—	—	3	1
Congo-Kinshasa.....	—	1	1	1	1	2
Dahomey.....	8	13	—	—	8	13
Gabon.....	—	2	—	—	—	2
Ivory Coast.....	10	17	—	—	10	17
Mali.....	5	3	—	—	5	3
Morocco.....	1	1	3	6	4	7
Niger.....	3	5	—	—	3	5
Rwanda.....	—	—	36	29	36	29
Senegal.....	19	29	—	—	19	29
Togo.....	7	11	—	—	7	11
Tunisia.....	21	24	—	13	21	37
	112	166	42	51	154	217
<i>Colombo Plan</i>						
Cambodia.....	5	9	1	1	6	10
Laos.....	4	9	—	—	4	9
Vietnam.....	—	—	1	1	1	1
	9	18	2	2	11	20
TOTAL.....	121	184	44	53	165	237
<i>for French Speaking Countries</i>						
TOTAL.....	316	358	58	70	374	428
<i>for English Speaking Countries</i>						
GRAND TOTAL.....	437	542	102	123	539	665
<i>for English and French Speaking Countries</i>						

CANADIAN EXTERNAL AID

By country, fiscal year

allocations

COLOMBO PLAN

<i>Fiscal Year</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Electrical Power</i>	<i>Industry</i>	<i>Agriculture</i>	<i>Forestry</i>	<i>Transport</i>	<i>Fisheries</i>	<i>Mining & Geology</i>
1955-56	Burma							
1956-57	Burma							
1957-58	Burma			29,000			2,000	7,000
1958-59	Burma					137,000		
1959-60	Burma							
1960-61	Burma					1,551,000		
1961-62	Burma			1,000		24,000		
1962-63	Burma							
1963-64	Burma							
1964-65	Burma							
1965-66	Burma							
1954-55	Cambodia			14,000				
1956-57	Cambodia						1,000	
1959-60	Cambodia							
1952-53	Ceylon	1,054,000					140,000	
1953-54	Ceylon			165,000		364,000	1,112,000	
1954-55	Ceylon	210,000				1,313,000		
1955-56	Ceylon			6,000		681,000		
1956-57	Ceylon	15,000		27,000		348,000		
1957-58	Ceylon			14,000				
1958-59	Ceylon							
1959-60	Ceylon							
1960-61	Ceylon							
1961-62	Ceylon	1,008,000						
1962-63	Ceylon							
1963-64	Ceylon					2,425,000	250,000	
1964-65	Ceylon					934,000		
1965-66	Ceylon						90,000	
1966-67	Ceylon							
1951-52	India	497,000				4,353,000		
1952-53	India	803,000				1,815,000		
1953-54	India	1,163,000				21,470,000		
1954-55	India	3,007,000						
1955-56	India	20,359,000		282,000				
1956-57	India	5,025,000						
1957-58	India	2,000,000				2,994,000		
1958-59	India	1,000,000		105,000		2,500,000		
1959-60	India	759,000				1,531,000		
1960-61	India	1,306,000						
1961-62	India	1,039,000		94,000		623,000		
1962-63	India	9,500,000		300,000				
1963-64	India	3,650,000						
1964-65	India	6,000,000						100,000

CAPITAL PROJECTS, 1951-1967

and type of aid

in dollars

<i>Telecom- munications</i>	<i>Education</i>	<i>Housing</i>	<i>Medical</i>	<i>Aerial Surveys</i>	<i>Food</i>	<i>Industrial Commodities</i>	<i>Agricultural Commodities</i>	<i>TOTALS</i>
	20,000		43,000					63,000
	90,000							90,000
								38,000
								137,000
			64,000		350,000			414,000
					350,000			1,901,000
					576,000			601,000
					325,000			325,000
					350,000			350,000
					350,000			350,000
					350,000			350,000
								14,000
								1,000
					100,000			100,000
								1,194,000
	30,000				730,000			2,401,000
354,000	222,000							2,099,000
	212,000				819,000			1,718,000
								390,000
	25,000		2,000		999,000			1,040,000
					400,000			400,000
					1,000,000			1,000,000
					1,000,000			1,000,000
64,000				266,000	1,828,000			3,166,000
					1,000,000			1,000,000
					1,000,000			3,675,000
					1,000,000			1,934,000
					2,000,000			2,090,000
					2,000,000			2,000,000
					15,000,000			19,850,000
								2,618,000
						4,946,000		27,579,000
								3,007,000
								20,641,000
								5,025,000
	45,000		119,000			10,896,000		16,054,000
	49,000		113,000			10,167,000		13,934,000
29,000			130,000		7,000,000	11,925,000	5,048,000	26,422,000
					7,000,000	12,481,000		20,787,000
29,000			151,000		7,000,000	12,481,000		21,417,000
			148,000		1,500,000	8,609,000		20,057,000
			260,000		1,500,000			5,410,000
			300,000		7,000,000			13,400,000

COLOMBO PLAN (*cont.*)

<i>Fiscal Year</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Electrical Power</i>	<i>Industry</i>	<i>Agriculture</i>	<i>Forestry</i>	<i>Transport</i>	<i>Fisheries</i>	<i>Mining & Geology</i>
1965-66	India	3,000,000	4,150,000			2,400,000		6,000,000
1966-67	India	8,800,000	5,350,000					3,500,000
1957-58	Indonesia							
1958-59	Indonesia					397,000		
1959-60	Indonesia							
1960-61	Indonesia							
1961-62	Indonesia							
1962-63	Indonesia							
1966-67	Indonesia							
1956-57	Malaya							
1957-58	Malaya							
1958-59	Malaya						37,000	
1959-60	Malaya		20,000		2,000	276,000	446,000	5,000
1961-62	Malaya					293,000	420,000	
1963-64	Malaya							
1964-65	Malaya	900,000	250,000	200,000		19,000		
1965-66	Malaya							
1966-67	Malaya					7,000	2,000	
1958-59	Nepal							
1957-58	North Borneo							
1951-52	Pakistan	33,000	5,000,000	197,000		2,770,000		
1952-53	Pakistan	22,000		177,000		2,000		
1953-54	Pakistan	2,444,000		17,000		1,437,000		
1954-55	Pakistan	1,314,000		3,000				
1955-56	Pakistan	25,499,000						
1956-57	Pakistan	8,290,000		80,000				
1957-58	Pakistan	8,741,000		2,000				
1958-59	Pakistan	33,000		254,000				33,000
1959-60	Pakistan			3,010,000				87,000
1960-61	Pakistan			1,664,000				
1961-62	Pakistan	1,500,000	650,000	5,250,000		2,500,000		450,000
1962-63	Pakistan	3,750,000	1,050,000	5,100,000				
1963-64	Pakistan	4,400,000	450,000		275,000		2,750,000	
1964-65	Pakistan	3,400,000					1,200,000	
1965-66	Pakistan	15,375,000	215,000		250,000			
1966-67	Pakistan	12,000,000						
1956-57	Singapore							
1957-58	Singapore							
1961-62	Singapore							
1957-58	South Vietnam							
1958-59	South Vietnam							
1960-61	South Vietnam							
1961-62	South Vietnam							
1966-67	Thailand					82,000		
	TOTALS	157,896,000	17,135,000	16,991,000	527,000	53,246,000	6,450,000	10,182,000

<i>Telecom- munications</i>	<i>Education</i>	<i>Housing</i>	<i>Medical</i>	<i>Aerial Surveys</i>	<i>Food</i>	<i>Industrial Commodities</i>	<i>Agricultural Commodities</i>	<i>TOTALS</i>
					25,000,000	8,650,000		49,200,000
					77,000,000	10,000,000		104,650,000
	1,000							1,000
	1,000				500,000			898,000
					350,000			350,000
					350,000			350,000
					700,000			700,000
					350,000			350,000
					350,000			350,000
				201,000				201,000
	3,000							3,000
								37,000
	7,000							756,000
	98,000							811,000
500,000	3,000,000							3,500,000
300,000	75,000			1,500,000				3,244,000
	233,000							233,000
	1,252,000							1,261,000
					60,000			60,000
	1,000							1,000
				2,000,000				10,000,000
					5,000,000			5,201,000
			12,000	1,275,000				5,185,000
			46,000	10,000		989,000		2,362,000
								25,499,000
			2,000	3,000				8,375,000
			9,000					10,752,000
					2,000,000			7,476,000
					4,000,000	3,156,000		7,476,000
	14,000				3,650,000	2,935,000		9,696,000
			75,000		7,300,000	2,075,000		11,114,000
				125,000	3,650,000	6,200,000		20,425,000
		1,000,000			750,000	4,600,000		16,250,000
		1,000,000	25,000			6,180,000		15,080,000
						6,000,000		10,600,000
					4,000,000	7,475,000		27,315,000
					6,500,000	6,000,000		24,500,000
	45,000							45,000
	4,000							4,000
	1,000							1,000
	6,000							6,000
					60,000			60,000
					100,000			100,000
					100,000			100,000
					400,000			400,000
								82,000
1,276,000	5,434,000	2,000,000	1,499,000	5,380,000	204,697,000	135,865,000	5,048,000	623,826,000

COMMONWEALTH CARIBBEAN ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

<i>Fiscal Year</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Electrical Power</i>	<i>Industry</i>	<i>Agriculture</i>	<i>Forestry</i>	<i>Transport</i>	<i>Fisheries</i>	<i>Mining & Geology</i>
1965-66	Antigua							
1966-67	Antigua		250,000					
1962-63	Barbados					46,000		
1963-64	Barbados							
1964-65	Barbados							
1965-66	Barbados							
1966-67	Barbados							
1965-66	British Honduras		150,000					
1966-67	British Honduras							
1961-62	Dominica							
1962-63	Dominica							
1964-65	Dominica							
1965-66	Grenada						60,000	
1965-66	Montserrat		350,000					
1966-67	Montserrat							
1959-60	St. Kitts							
1960-61	St. Kitts							
1965-66	St. Lucia		250,000					
1961-62	St. Vincent					46,000		
1962-63	St. Vincent		2,000			526,000		
1963-64	St. Vincent		14,000			426,000		
1964-65	St. Vincent		1,000			8,000		
1962-63	Guyana		24,000					
1963-64	Guyana		5,000					
1964-65	Guyana			50,000		955,000		
1965-66	Guyana			85,000			110,000	
1966-67	Guyana					330,000		
1963-64	Jamaica							
1964-65	Jamaica		100,000				125,000	
1965-66	Jamaica		60,000					
1966-67	Jamaica							
1958-59	Trinidad and Tobago							
1962-63	Trinidad and Tobago		1,000					
1963-64	Trinidad and Tobago		20,000					
1964-65	Trinidad and Tobago		111,000					
1965-66	Trinidad and Tobago							
1958-59	Inter Island					2,000		
1959-60	Inter Island					33,000		
1960-61	Inter Island					4,664,000		
1961-62	Inter Island					1,166,000		
1962-63	Inter Island		53,000			2,000		
1963-64	Inter Island		108,000					
1964-65	Inter Island		30,000			124,000		
1965-66	Inter Island		213,000					
	TOTALS		1,742,000	135,000		8,328,000	295,000	

<i>Telecom- munications</i>	<i>Education</i>	<i>Medical</i>	<i>Aerial Surveys</i>	<i>Food</i>	<i>Industrial Commodities</i>	<i>Agricultural Commodities</i>	<i>TOTALS</i>
	180,000						180,000
							250,000
							46,000
	125,000						125,000
							150,000
			22,000				22,000
			13,000				13,000
	180,000						180,000
							60,000
	3,000						350,000
	26,000						3,000
							26,000
							250,000
							46,000
							528,000
							440,000
							9,000
							24,000
							5,000
							1,005,000
	550,000						745,000
	365,000						695,000
	37,000						37,000
	97,000						322,000
	100,000						160,000
	10,000						10,000
	178,000						179,000
150,000	518,000						688,000
	2,000		42,000				155,000
							2,000
							33,000
							4,664,000
							1,166,000
			10,000				65,000
	183,000						291,000
	901,000						1,055,000
	466,000						679,000
150,000	3,921,000		87,000				14,658,000

SPECIAL COMMONWEALTH AFRICA ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

<i>Fiscal Year</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Electrical Power</i>	<i>Industry</i>	<i>Agriculture</i>	<i>Forestry</i>	<i>Transport</i>	<i>Fisheries</i>	<i>Mining & Geology</i>
1966-67	Basutoland							
1965-66	Malawi				14,000			
1966-67	Malawi		65,000		21,000	135,000		
1965-66	Zambia					160,000		
1966-67	Zambia		500,000			340,000		
1962-63	Ghana			21,000				
1963-64	Ghana			6,000				
1964-65	Ghana			1,000				
1965-66	Ghana			80,000				
1966-67	Ghana			29,000				
1961-62	Nigeria							
1962-63	Nigeria							
1963-64	Nigeria			9,000				
1964-65	Nigeria		100,000					9,000
1965-66	Nigeria		16,000	118,000	71,000			
1966-67	Nigeria			108,000				
1962-63	Sierra Leone							
1963-64	Sierra Leone							
1965-66	Sierra Leone							
1966-67	Sierra Leone							
1962-63	Kenya				129,000	52,000		
1963-64	Kenya				76,000	76,000		
1964-65	Kenya				101,000			
1965-66	Kenya				218,000			
1966-67	Kenya				251,000	120,000		60,000
1963-64	Uganda						21,000	20,000
1964-65	Uganda		23,000				3,000	22,000
1965-66	Uganda				18,000			1,000
1966-67	Uganda				45,000			26,000
1961-62	Tanzania							
1962-63	Tanzania							
1963-64	Tanzania				86,000			
1964-65	Tanzania							
1965-66	Tanzania					75,000		
1966-67	Tanzania	25,000	25,000			150,000		
	TOTALS	25,000	729,000	372,000	1,030,000	1,108,000	24,000	138,000

<i>Telecom- munications</i>	<i>Education</i>	<i>Town Planning</i>	<i>Medical</i>	<i>Aerial Surveys</i>	<i>Food</i>	<i>Industrial Commodities</i>	<i>TOTALS</i>
	10,000						10,000
							14,000
							221,000
							160,000
							840,000
	34,000						55,000
	49,000						55,000
	453,000						454,000
	383,000						463,000
	300,000						329,000
				490,000			490,000
				720,000			720,000
				513,000			522,000
				365,000			474,000
				381,000			586,000
	1,500,000			969,000			2,577,000
	7,000						7,000
	17,000						17,000
	2,000						2,000
	283,000						283,000
							181,000
							152,500
							101,000
33,000	22,000						273,000
	95,000						526,000
							41,000
							48,000
	43,000						62,000
	25,000						96,000
	14,000						14,000
	25,000						25,000
	50,000		13,000				149,000
	50,000			253,000			303,000
	59,000	25,000		95,000			254,000
	92,000		60,000	902,000			1,254,000
33,000	3,513,000	25,000	73,000	4,688,000			11,658,000

FRENCH SPEAKING AFRICAN STATES

<i>Fiscal Year</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Electrical Power</i>	<i>Industry</i>	<i>Agriculture</i>	<i>Forestry</i>	<i>Transport</i>	<i>Fisheries</i>	<i>Mining & Geology</i>
1961-62	Cameroun							
1962-63	Cameroun							
1963-64	Cameroun							
1965-66	Cameroun							
1962-63	Central African Republic							
1963-64	Central African Republic							
1965-66	Central African Republic							
1965-66	Chad							
1962-63	Congo (Brazzaville)							
1963-64	Congo (Brazzaville)							
1965-66	Congo (Brazzaville)							
1962-63	Dahomey							
1963-64	Dahomey							
1965-66	Dahomey							
1965-66	Gabon							
1965-66	Guinea	17,000				174,000		
1962-63	Morocco							
1963-64	Morocco							
1965-66	Morocco							
1962-63	Niger							
1963-64	Niger							
1965-66	Rwanda							
1966-67	Rwanda							
1962-63	Senegal							
1963-64	Senegal							
1965-66	Senegal							
1965-66	Togo							
1966-67	Tunisia							
1965-66	Upper Volta							
	TOTALS	17,000				174,000		

<i>Telecom- munications</i>	<i>Education</i>	<i>Housing</i>	<i>Medical</i>	<i>Aerial Surveys</i>	<i>Food</i>	<i>Industrial Commodities</i>	<i>Agricultural Commodities</i>	<i>TOTALS</i>
	44,000							44,000
	3,000							3,000
	11,000							11,000
	5,000							5,000
	3,000							3,000
	9,000							9,000
	5,000							5,000
	5,000							5,000
	3,000							3,000
	10,000							10,000
	5,000							5,000
	3,000							3,000
	9,000							9,000
	5,000							5,000
	10,000							10,000
	97,000							288,000
	2,000							2,000
	5,000							5,000
	5,000							5,000
	5,000							5,000
	10,000							10,000
	547,000							547,000
	43,000							43,000
	2,000							2,000
	11,000							11,000
	15,000							15,000
	5,000							5,000
			7,000					7,000
	5,000							5,000
	882,000		7,000					1,080,000

Canadian Development Loan Allocations

<i>Fiscal Year</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Electrical Power</i>	<i>Industry</i>	<i>Agriculture</i>	<i>Forestry</i>	<i>Transport</i>	<i>Fisheries</i>	<i>Mining & Geology</i>
ALLOCATIONS SOUTH EAST ASIA								
1965-66	Ceylon					1,500,000		
1966-67	Ceylon							
1966-67	Korea			1,000,000				
1964-65	India	5,000,000						
1965-66	India	3,000,000				2,150,000		6,000,000
1966-67	India					7,000,000		
1965-66	Thailand							
1964-65	Pakistan	7,000,000						
1965-66	Pakistan	12,000,000						
1966-67	Pakistan	12,000,000						
<i>Total South East Asia</i>		39,750,000		1,000,000		10,650,000		6,000,000
ALLOCATIONS AFRICA								
1966-67	Morocco		2,000,000					
1965-66	Nigeria							
1966-67	Nigeria	25,000						
1965-66	Tanzania		450,000					
1966-67	Tanzania	2,000,000						
<i>Total Africa</i>		2,025,000	2,450,000					
ALLOCATIONS LATIN AMERICA								
1966-67	Argentina		756,000					
1966-67	Bolivia							1,620,000
1966-67	Chile							
1965-66	Ecuador			1,260,000				
1965-66	El Salvador					3,240,000		
1966-67	Mexico			540,000				
1966-67	Paraguay					800,000		
1965-66	Peru		540,000					
<i>Total Latin America</i>			1,296,000	1,800,000		4,040,000		1,620,000
ALLOCATIONS CARIBBEAN								
1966-67	Guyana							
1964-65	Jamaica		925,000			700,000		
1965-66	Jamaica					300,000		
1966-67	Jamaica							
1964-65	Trinidad & Tobago	650,000	800,000			350,000		
1965-66	Trinidad & Tobago			840,000		400,000		
<i>Total Caribbean</i>		650,000	1,725,000	840,000		1,750,000		

to Capital Projects, 1964-1967

<i>Telecom- munications</i>	<i>Education</i>	<i>Housing</i>	<i>Medical</i>	<i>Aerial Surveys</i>	<i>Food</i>	<i>Industrial Commodities</i>	<i>Agricultural Commodities</i>	<i>TOTALS</i>
						1,000,000		2,500,000
						500,000		500,000
								1,000,000
								5,000,000
						11,850,000		23,000,000
								7,000,000
	1,000,000							1,000,000
								7,000,000
								12,000,000
								12,000,000
	<u>1,000,000</u>					<u>13,350,000</u>		<u>71,750,000</u>
								2,000,000
3,500,000								3,500,000
4,000,000								4,025,000
								450,000
								2,000,000
<u>7,500,000</u>								<u>11,975,000</u>
								756,000
								1,620,000
4,000,000								4,000,000
								1,260,000
								3,240,000
								540,000
								800,000
								540,000
<u>4,000,000</u>								<u>12,756,000</u>
				1,000,000				1,000,000
								1,625,000
500,000	1,550,000							1,850,000
	800,000	575,000	475,000					2,350,000
		400,000						2,200,000
				750,000				1,990,000
<u>500,000</u>	<u>2,350,000</u>	<u>975,000</u>	<u>475,000</u>	<u>1,750,000</u>				<u>11,015,000</u>

Frontispiece courtesy Unitarian Service Committee of Canada
Other photographs: Michael Burn, National Film Board

All material for this booklet was prepared and written by the Information Division, External Aid Office, 75 Albert Street, Ottawa.

Published under the authority of the Hon. Paul Martin, P.C., Secretary of State for External Affairs.

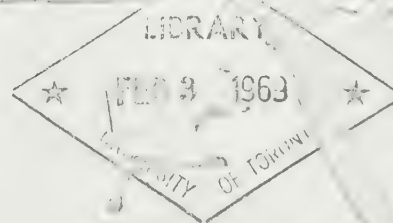
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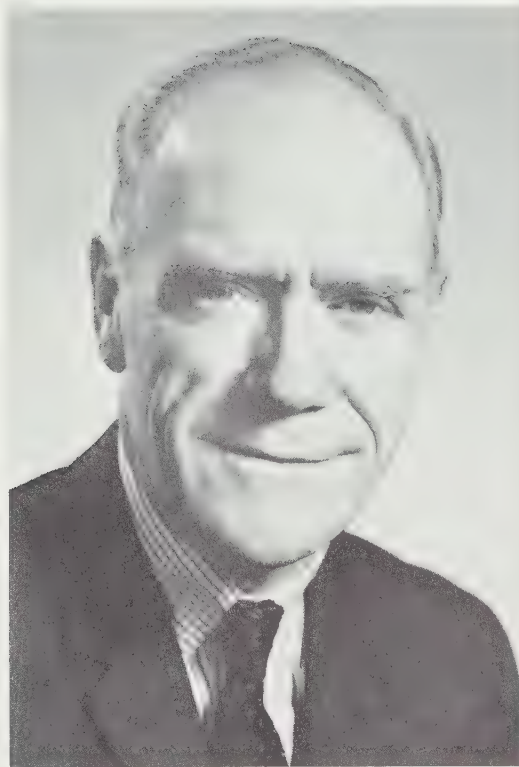
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Canada's programs of international development assistance during the fiscal year 1967-68 were the responsibility of my predecessor, the Honourable Paul Martin. The events illustrated by this review are testimony to the leadership he gave to a program which has tripled in the last four years under careful and effective administration.

It is the Government's intention to carry forward the plans and policies which Mr. Martin set in motion and to seek new ways in which the Canadian people can help to narrow the economic gap between the industrialized and developing nations. The cause of international development requires new impetus and I believe this will come, not only from clearer identification of the problems yet to be faced but from evidence of the encouraging record of progress established through our overseas development partnership.

A handwritten signature in dark ink that reads "Mitchell Sharp". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Hon. Mitchell Sharp
Secretary of State for External Affairs

The past year has been one of change and of preparation for more change in the External Aid Office. A good deal has been learned since Canada's External Aid program began with its membership in the Colombo Plan in 1950. We have been attempting to apply the lessons we have learned in preparing for the expanded size and scope of the Canadian Aid program which is envisaged by the government for the period ahead. It is now recognized that International Development is a long-term process and that Canada's contribution, although highly important, can only have a limited impact if it is spread too thinly. Accordingly, it is being increasingly concentrated in the geographical areas and in the sectors where it can have the most significant impact.

It is also recognized that direct aid is only one of a complex of factors by which Canada can influence the development of the less-developed countries. Aid must therefore increasingly be complemented and supplemented by other measures in the field of trade, finance, tax and science and technology.

The reorganization and reorientation of the External Aid Office is designed to take all this into account. It is also based on the principle that government alone cannot do the entire job. Government can provide much of the finances and the leadership required but its principal role is to relate the resources of Canadian society to the needs of the developing countries. This requires it to draw

on the resources available within Canadian institutions—the universities, industry, professional associations, departments of federal and provincial governments, voluntary agencies and other private organizations.

Canada has much to give and much to gain from participating in the struggle to bring the benefits of modern life to all mankind. Our External Aid program requires the support of all sectors of Canadian society if we are to be equal to this task.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'M. F. Strong', with a stylized, sweeping flourish at the end.

M. F. Strong
Director-General

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Highlights 1967-68

- Aid Office reorganized to meet expanded size and scope of program (p. 24)
- New projects valued at \$30 million identified by Francophone aid mission (p. 20)
- Agricultural task force viewed Indian needs (p. 12)
- Asian Development Bank Special Fund granted \$25 million loan (p. 10)
- \$5 million allocated for voluntary agency projects (p. 29)
- Study of International Development Centre launched (p. 7)
- First External Aid field representatives posted (p. 24)
- The name of the External Aid Office was changed in late 1968 to Canadian International Development Agency. References in the text of the Review, which covers the fiscal year ending March 31, 1968, are to the earlier title.

The Developing World

The volume of economic assistance from the industrialized countries of the world to the developing nations has remained at approximately the same level since 1961, despite the fact that the more developed countries have increased their collective income, as represented by their Gross National Product, by more than \$200 billion. Put another way, these countries have been increasing their total income every seven or eight weeks by an amount equal to the aggregate of their net official aid flows.

This is the graphic reality of The Gap—the widening gulf between the rich countries of the northern hemisphere and the poorer countries of the south. It exists in spite of the fact that both the needs of the developing countries and their capacity to utilize assistance effectively are greater than ever.

Additionally, the burden of debt-service has increased to the point where a number of developing nations are devoting 20 percent of their foreign exchange earnings from exports to the servicing of interest and amortization payments on external debt. Between 1962 and 1966 these payments grew at an annual rate of 10 percent, considerably faster than the increase in their exports. Total outstanding debt grew even more rapidly at a rate of about 16 percent a year. During 1967 it topped the \$44 billion mark.

In sum, the statistics of the last two years present a far from encouraging picture. But success is possible. Many countries in the less-developed regions have made significant progress. According to World Bank estimates, basic conditions for economic advance could make 15 countries relatively independent of foreign assistance within the next ten to 15 years. There have been improvements in the processes of planning and determination of priorities, expansion in secondary school and high

level training, better health services, more effective administrative machinery and reforms in the system of land tenure and taxation.

UNCTAD

Since its establishment in 1964 as a permanent organ of the United Nations, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) has become a major international forum for discussion of aspects of economic growth and de-

velopment. As a member of UNCTAD, Canada has participated in sessions of the plenary conferences, the permanent executive body and the working committees.

The second UNCTAD conference was held in New Delhi during February and March, 1968. Problems in the field of aid and financing were analyzed and areas requiring further study were defined. The conference recommended that each economically advanced country should



endeavour to provide annually to developing countries financial resource transfers of a minimum net amount of one percent of Gross National Product at market prices in terms of actual disbursements.

KENNEDY ROUND

In another area of economic activity the Kennedy Round negotiations were the sixth in a series of general trade discussions held under the aegis of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). Almost 50 countries, accounting for about 80 percent of world trade, participated. In the industrial field the discussions resulted in important tariff cuts over a wide range of industrial products; in many areas, reductions of 50 percent were agreed upon. In the agricultural field, the important gain was the negotiation of the basic elements of an International Grains Arrangement, effective July 1, 1968. As part

of this the principal exporting and importing countries agreed to share in a 13½ million-ton food aid program over a three-year period. Canada's share of the total program will be approximately 1½ million tons.

FOOD AID

Since 1966 there have been a series of significant discussions and reports on the world food problem emanating from various international sources. These have emphasized the needs and problems and have defined areas requiring improvement. They have urged both developing and donor countries to give greater recognition to the agricultural sector and to give effect to long-term agricultural priorities and development in their planning.

Stress has been laid on agricultural research; on the promotion of fertilizer use; on the relation of

food aid to the economic development problem of the developing countries and the overall flow of external resources to them; on the merging food deficits and their possible future magnitude; on the implications for national and international policies to meet the food problems in the developing countries; and on food aid requirements over both the long and short term.

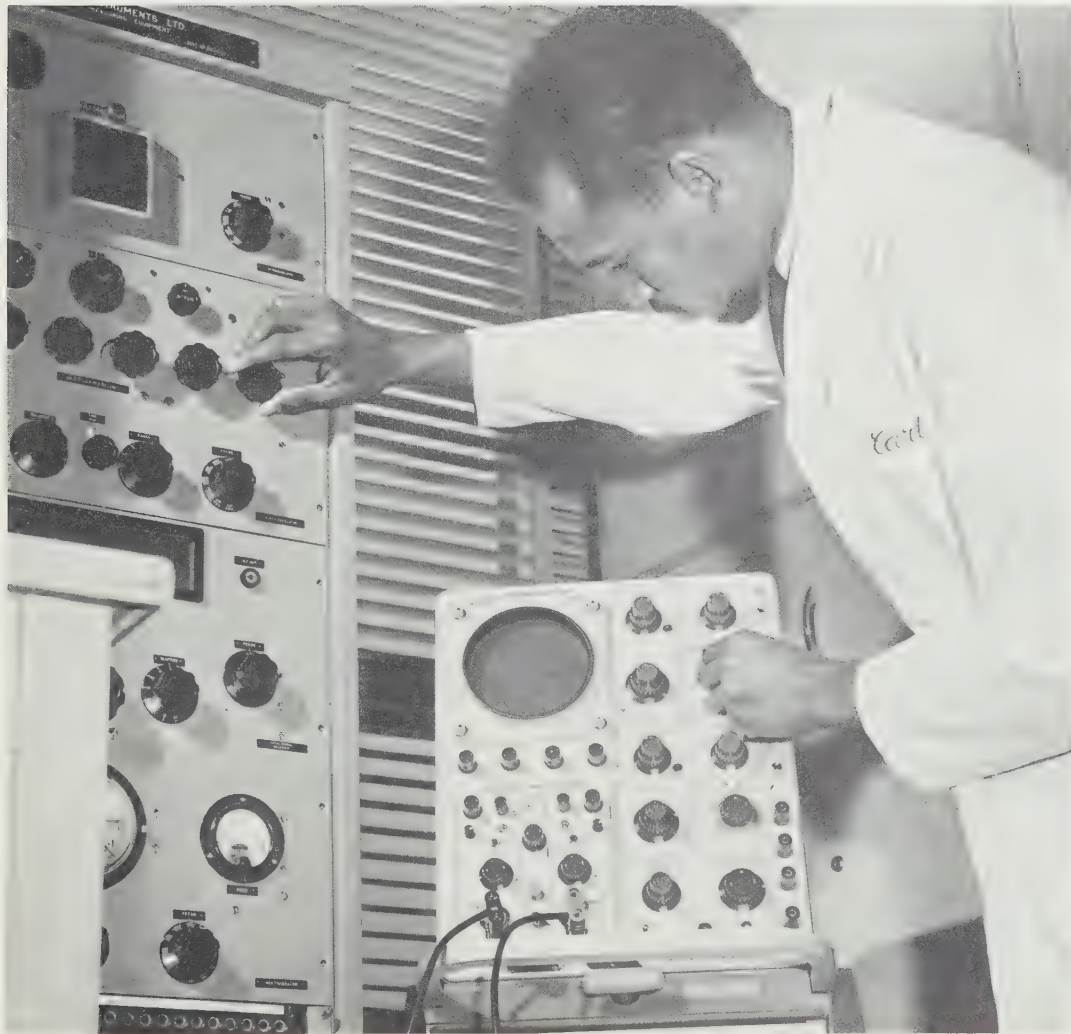
These trends in the growth of the world's lagging economies were reflected in the Canadian program of 1967-68, which was larger and more flexible than that of any previous year. Both in its multilateral and direct government-to-government approach, the Canadian program attempted to achieve maximum development impact for every dollar spent.

NOTE: Canadian figures in the chart on p. 6 report allocations. DAC figures in the chart on p. 11 report expenditures.

Canadian External Assistance Programs/Appropriations and Statutory Authorizations (\$ Millions)

Fiscal Year Ending March 31	1951-1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	Total
Bilateral Programs										
Grants.....	324.9	61.1	52.9	41.7	45.7	72.1	79.7	149.3	114.7	942.1
Loans.....	34.9	—	—	—	—	50.0	50.0	50.0	90.0	274.9
Total.....	359.8	61.1	52.9	41.7	45.7	122.1	129.7	199.3	204.7	1,217.0
Multilateral Programs										
Grants.....	56.1	9.5	8.5	12.4	11.7	18.1	14.7	26.3	30.7	188.0
Advances.....	4.6	11.3	7.9	15.4	7.9	7.9	15.0	22.3	17.7	110.0
Total.....	60.7	20.8	16.4	27.8	19.6	26.0	29.7	48.6	48.4	298.0
Total Aid Programs.....	420.5	81.9	69.3	69.5	65.3	148.1	159.4	247.9	253.1	1,515.0
Addendum-ECIC-Section 21A.....	—	—	42.7	59.9	41.4	75.9	49.3	61.8	63.6	394.6
Total Gross Assistance.....	420.5	81.9	112.0	129.4	106.7	224.0	208.7	309.7	316.7	1,909.6
Less: Loan Repayments-ECIC-Section 21A.....	—	—	—	1.4	2.1	5.9	13.3	19.7	19.7	62.1
Total Net Assistance.....	420.5	81.9	112.0	128.0	104.6	218.1	195.4	290.0	297.0	1,847.5

International Development Centre



The year 1967-68 saw the beginning of a potential Canadian initiative towards solution of international problems. Preliminary studies were made by Canada of the possibility of establishing an International Development Centre for the purpose of bringing to bear the techniques and resources of science and technology on the fundamental problems of underdevelopment. While no decision had been reached by the government on this possible new undertaking, the investigations were most encouraging and there were strong indications of international support for the concept.



Multilateral Assistance

UNITED NATIONS

A significant part of Canada's development effort is channelled through international agencies. In 1967-68, Canada gave almost \$24 million to the specialized agencies of the United Nations. Major recipients of this assistance were:

- the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) which attempts to create conditions favourable to the investment of public and private capital
- the United Children's Fund (UNICEF) which helps developing countries to improve the health and welfare of their young people
- the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) which seeks to promote industrial development and helps to accelerate the industrialization of developing countries
- the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNWRA) which provides food, health services and education to Arab refugees
- the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees which provides international protection to persons who have left their countries because of political disturbances
- the World Food Program (WFP) of the Food and Agriculture Organization which seeks to stimulate economic and social development by the medium of food aid.

In April, 1967, an International Agency Recruitment unit was established in the External Aid Office to handle the recruitment of Canadian technical assistance experts for the various United Nations agencies engaged in development. Field assignments with international agencies generally last from a few weeks to approximately two years. Some appoint-

UN financed team drills for water in Guatemala

ments are also made to the permanent staff of the UN and its agencies.

More than 500 Canadians served with the UN group during 1967. Their assignments included positions as resident representatives, secretariat staff, field staff, technical assistance, regional officials and officers for the Special Fund, World Food Program and Freedom from Hunger campaign.

Since 1950, over 2,200 foreign students have received training in Canada under the auspices of the UN and its agencies, the Agency for International Development (AID), and other international groups.

WORLD BANK GROUP

The principal international institution engaged in global development is the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) which makes loans to finance productive investments in its member countries. At the end of December, 1967, the World Bank had a membership of 107 countries and a subscribed capital of \$22,914 million. The largest part of its resources is raised by the sale of bonds. The Bank makes long-term loans at conventional rates of interest and at December 31, 1967, it had granted 527 loans totalling \$10,772 million.

The International Development Association (IDA) is the World Bank's instrument for providing loans to developing countries on concessional terms. By the end of 1967, IDA had extended 112 interest-free credits totalling \$1,713 million to 38 countries.

IDA was formed in 1960 to provide loans and its resources are raised by voluntary contributions, predominantly from industrialized member countries. By 1967, IDA's resources required replenishment and member countries agreed to contribute \$1,200 million in three installments of \$400 million. Cana-

da's share of this will be US \$67.2 million. Previously, Canada provided \$41.7 million for IDA replenishment operations out of a total required of \$750 million. The Canadian voluntary contribution in the form of advances in 1967-68 was \$15.03 million.

The International Finance Corporation (IFC) was established to supplement the activities of the World Bank by encouraging the growth of productive private enterprise in less developed member countries. It does this by investing in enterprises where sufficient private capital is not available and by serving as a clearing house in which investment opportunities and investors are brought together. At December 31, 1967, IFC had share capital of \$100.15 million subscribed by 85 member countries.

Canada is a founding member of the World Bank and has been a member of both IDA and IFC since their inception. During the 22 years of its active association with the Bank Group, Canada has played an important role as a source of capital for the Bank's lending for economic development and of equipment and services for Bank-financed projects in member countries. Canada's subscription to the Bank's capital amounts to \$792 million or 3.46 percent of the Bank's subscribed capital. Canada has subscribed \$3.6 million of IFC's paid in capital of \$100.15 million, while its initial subscription to IDA amounted to \$37.83 million.

CONSORTIA AND CONSULTATIVE GROUPS

Development consortia for India and Pakistan have been organized by the World Bank, and those for Turkey and Greece by the OECD. Canada is a member of all these groups. The consortium has as its objective the raising of aggregate aid flows for the planned development of the countries for which

consortia are formed. Governments which are members of a consortium meet periodically and make specific pledges for the recipient country in respect of its development plan.

The second kind of international coordinating machinery at the country level is the consultative group, which is more generally concerned with coordinating aid for specific investment projects within the context of the recipient country's development plan. No commitment is made when a country joins a consultative group and no pledging takes place at its meetings. Consultative groups exist for Colombia, Ecuador, Korea, Malaysia, Nigeria, Peru, Sudan, Thailand and Tunisia. The Ecuador

group was organized by the Inter-American Development Bank and the others by the World Bank. Canada belongs to all these groups with the exception of that for the Sudan.

DAC

The 15 countries linked in the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) provide more than 90 percent of development resources to the less developed regions. The DAC is an important forum where efforts are made to coordinate national aid policies and practices. It meets annually to examine each member's aid efforts and



Canada, seated at left, is a regular member of consortia formed by the World Bank to consider the development needs of such countries as Pakistan, seen addressing this meeting.

provides an opportunity for an exchange of experience.

The last increase in official donor contributions was recorded by DAC in 1961 when the total rose by more than \$1.1 billion or 23 percent. The net official aid flow from DAC members in 1966 was about \$6.3 billion, up about 3.7 percent from 1965. Even this small increase may have been offset in real terms by increases in the prices of aid-financed goods.

REGIONAL BANKS

Canada is a charter member of the Asian Development Bank, founded in 1966, which includes 19 Asian members and 13 non-Asian members. The Bank aims to accelerate the economic progress of developing member countries through the lending of funds, promotion of investment, and provision of technical assistance. In 1966, Canada pledged US \$25 million of the Bank's initial capitalization of \$1 billion and contributed US \$2.5 million of this pledge during 1967-68. In April, 1968, Canada pledged to contribute US \$25 million to the Bank's Special Fund which will provide development loans on concessional terms.

Canada has taken a keen interest in the possible establishment of a Caribbean development bank and has played a major role in the efforts to bring this about.

While the African Development Bank is composed of regional members only, Canada provided some limited assistance for administrative work during 1967-68 and expressed a willingness to consider supporting the Bank's activities through technical assistance.

COMMONWEALTH TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

As a result of the Commonwealth meeting in Nairobi in May, 1967, agreement was reached on the establishment of a Commonwealth Technical Assistance Program to operate largely in the fields of

sectoral analysis, project preparation, statistics, finance, public administration and trade promotion. An important aspect is the provision of financing by the Commonwealth donor countries, including Canada, to permit the transfer of technical skills between developing countries.

Multilateral Allocations (\$ Thousands)

Fiscal Year Ending March 31	1951-1960	1961-1965	1966	1967	1968	Total
Grants						
Relief and Welfare Programs						
UN Korean Reconstruction Agency.....	7,250.0	—	—	—	—	7,250.0
Hungarian Refugees.....	16,220.0	—	—	—	—	16,220.0
WRY Tubercular Refugees.....	109.0	407.3	—	—	—	517.2
WHO Malaria Eradication.....	100.0	—	—	—	—	100.0
FAO Freedom from Hunger Campaign.....	23.0	—	—	—	—	23.0
ICEM.....	210.0	300.0	60.0	—	—	570.0
UNICEF.....	5,700.0	3,700.0	1,000.0	1,100.0	1,000.0	12,500.0
UNHCR.....	3,147.9	1,450.0	290.0	350.0	350.0	5,587.9
UNRWA—cash contributions.....	5,350.0	2,500.0	500.0	500.0	500.0	9,350.0
—Food contributions.....	2,999.8	5,499.6	700.0	700.0	2,525.0	12,424.4
UN South-African Refugee Program.....	—	—	25.0	—	—	25.0
Total.....	41,110.6	13,856.9	2,550.0	2,675.0	4,375.0	64,567.5
Economic Assistance Programs						
ETAP) UNDP.....	12,910.3	11,140.0	2,325.0)	9,500.0	10,750.0	77,502.3
Special Fund).....	1,918.1	14,458.9	5,000.0)	—	—	—
IAEA Technical Assistance.....	134.6	288.3	62.0	61.2	61.0	607.1
UN Fund for the Congo.....	—	1,489.1	500.0	500.0	500.0	2,989.1
Indus Basin Fund.....	—	15,494.5	1,748.2	3,024.8	4,999.5	25,267.0
WFP—Cash contribution.....	—	1,807.4	230.2	2,464.9	2,481.4	6,983.9
—Food contribution.....	—	1,666.2	2,220.6	8,000.0	7,500.0	19,386.8
UNITAR.....	—	—	60.0	60.0	60.0	180.0
UN Technical Assistance Training Centre in BC....	10.0	20.0	—	—	—	30.0
Total.....	14,973.0	46,364.4	12,146.0	23,610.9	26,351.9	123,446.2
Total Grants.....	56,083.6	60,221.3	14,696.0	26,285.9	30,726.9	188,013.7
Advances						
IBRD.....	170.3	9,618.4	—	4,540.5	—	14,329.2
IFC.....	3,522.4	—	—	—	—	3,522.4
IDA.....	—	40,679.5	15,027.0	15,027.0	15,027.0	85,760.5
ADB.....	—	—	—	2,702.7	2,702.7	5,405.4
UN-Suez Canal Clearance.....	1,000.0	—	—	—	—	1,000.0
Total Advances.....	4,692.7	50,297.9	15,027.0	22,270.2	17,729.7	110,017.5
Total Allocations.....	60,776.3	110,519.2	29,723.0	48,556.1	48,456.6	298,031.2

Flow of DAC Member Resources to Less-Developed Countries and Multilateral Agencies 1962-1967

		1962		1963		1964		1965		1966		1967	
		Expendi- tures US \$ million	Percent- age of National Income	Expendi- tures US \$ million	Percent- age of National Income	Expendi- tures US \$ million	Percent- age of National Income	Expendi- tures US \$ million	Percent- age of National Income	Expendi- tures US \$ million	Percent- age of National Income	Expendi- tures US \$ million	Percent- age of National Income
Australia	Official.....	73.8	0.53	96.9	0.63	(104.0)	0.62	121.6	0.66	128.1	0.66	170.6	0.83
	Private.....	—	—	—	—	(14.8)	0.09	15.3	0.09	(7.7)	0.04	(11.0)	0.05
	Total.....	(73.8)	(0.53)	(96.9)	(0.63)	(118.8)	0.70	136.9	0.75	(135.8)	0.70	(181.6)	0.88
Austria	Official.....	13.8	0.25	2.1	0.04	14.6	0.22	33.8	0.48	36.5	0.48	—	*
	Private.....	17.2	0.31	3.8	0.06	6.7	0.10	13.5	0.19	12.8	0.17	*	*
	Total.....	31.0	0.56	5.9	0.10	21.3	0.33	47.3	0.68	49.3	0.65	*	*
Belgium	Official.....	69.8	0.67	79.7	0.72	71.3	0.57	101.6	0.75	81.1	0.56	98.8	0.61
	Private.....	48.4	0.47	95.0	0.86	93.0	0.75	119.5	0.88	96.9	0.67	54.6	0.33
	Total.....	118.2	1.14	174.7	1.58	164.3	1.32	221.1	1.62	178.0	1.24	153.4	0.94
Canada	Official.....	54.4	0.19	98.0	0.32	127.7	0.39	124.3	0.35	211.7	0.53	213.0	0.50
	Private.....	55.2	0.19	32.5	0.11	14.1	0.04	45.0	0.13	55.0	0.14	39.9	0.09
	Total.....	109.6	0.38	130.5	0.43	141.8	0.43	169.3	0.47	266.7	0.67	252.9	0.59
Denmark	Official.....	7.4	0.12	9.7	0.16	10.6	0.15	12.9	0.16	26.1	0.30	28.0	0.30
	Private.....	7.3	0.12	(0.8)	0.01	21.2	0.30	2.3	0.03	(-2.0)	(-0.02)	(-3.2)	(-0.03)
	Total.....	14.7	0.24	(10.5)	0.17	31.8	0.44	15.2	0.19	24.1	0.28	24.8	0.27
France	Official.....	977.0	1.76	850.7	1.39	831.2	1.24	752.2	1.05	744.8	0.97	831.1	1.02
	Private.....	418.2	0.75	391.3	0.64	529.2	0.79	547.2	0.77	574.9	0.75	512.8	0.63
	Total.....	1,395.2	2.51	1,242.0	2.03	1,360.4	2.04	1,299.4	1.82	1,319.7	1.72	1,343.9	1.64
Germany	Official.....	467.8	0.69	437.2	0.60	423.2	0.53	471.6	0.55	489.7	0.54	549.4	0.61
	Private.....	182.2	0.27	167.3	0.23	284.1	0.36	255.2	0.30	248.2	0.27	593.6	0.66
	Total.....	650.0	0.96	604.5	0.83	707.3	0.89	726.8	0.84	737.9	0.81	1,142.9	1.26
Italy	Official.....	106.1	0.31	105.2	0.27	43.1	0.12	87.7	0.19	121.9	0.25	—	0.38
	Private.....	284.3	0.84	215.9	0.56	187.7	0.44	177.8	0.39	509.7	1.04	*	*
	Total.....	390.4	1.16	321.1	0.83	236.8	0.56	265.5	0.58	631.6	1.29	*	*
Japan	Official.....	86.8	0.19	140.4	0.26	115.7	0.19	243.7	0.36	285.4	0.37	390.6	0.43
	Private.....	199.4	0.43	127.0	0.24	174.1	0.29	241.8	0.36	253.5	0.33	266.8	0.30
	Total.....	286.2	0.61	267.4	0.50	289.8	0.48	485.5	0.71	538.9	0.69	657.4	0.73
Netherlands	Official.....	90.8	0.59	35.9	0.32	49.2	0.35	69.6	0.44	93.9	0.55	113.5	0.62
	Private.....	49.2	0.45	96.6	0.81	69.2	0.49	169.2	1.07	160.2	0.94	113.5	0.62
	Total.....	140.0	1.04	132.5	1.12	118.4	0.84	238.8	1.52	254.1	1.50	227.0	1.24
Norway	Official.....	6.9	0.17	20.6	0.47	17.1	0.35	11.8	0.22	13.1	0.22	15.5	0.25
	Private.....	-0.1	—	1.0	0.02	5.9	0.12	26.6	0.49	4.0	0.07	14.7	0.23
	Total.....	6.8	(0.17)	21.6	0.49	23.0	0.47	38.4	0.71	17.1	0.29	30.2	0.48
Portugal	Official.....	40.8	1.63	51.1	1.90	61.9	2.11	21.2	0.65	24.3	0.69	—	*
	Private.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	9.3	0.29	15.4	(0.44)	*	*
	Total.....	(40.8)	(1.63)	(51.1)	(1.90)	(61.9)	(2.12)	30.5	0.95	39.7	1.13	*	*
Sweden	Official.....	18.5	0.16	22.9	0.18	32.8	0.23	38.1	0.24	56.9	0.34	59.9	0.35
	Private.....	18.8	0.16	30.5	0.24	34.4	0.24	34.6	0.22	51.1	0.30	60.8	0.35
	Total.....	37.3	0.31	53.4	0.41	67.2	0.47	72.7	0.46	108.0	0.64	120.7	0.70
United Kingdom	Official.....	421.0	0.64	144.5	0.59	493.4	0.66	480.6	0.60	525.9	0.64	494.2	0.57
	Private.....	330.1	0.50	310.6	0.45	421.5	0.56	517.1	0.65	501.6	0.60	466.6	0.54
	Total.....	751.1	1.14	725.1	1.04	914.8	1.22	997.7	1.25	1,027.5	1.24	960.8	1.10
United States	Official.....	3,535.5	0.77	3,699.0	0.76	3,445.0	0.66	3,626.8	0.64	3,660.0	0.59	3,723.0	0.57
	Private.....	819.0	0.18	780.0	0.18	1,325.0	0.25	1,892.8	0.33	1,323.0	0.21	(1,844.0)	0.28
	Total.....	4,354.5	0.95	4,579.0	0.94	4,770.0	0.91	5,519.6	0.97	4,983.0	0.80	(5,567.0)	0.85
Total DAC Countries	Official.....	5,970.4	0.72	6,063.4	0.69	5,846.7	0.61	6,197.5	0.60	6,499.4	0.57	(6,960.0)	(0.57)
	Private.....	2,429.2	0.29	2,352.3	0.27	3,180.9	0.33	4,067.2	0.39	3,812.0	0.33	(4,090.0)	(0.35)
	Total.....	8,399.6	1.02	8,416.2	0.95	9,027.6	0.94	10,264.7	0.99	10,311.4	0.91	(11,050.0)	(0.92)

† Figures not available at time of publication.

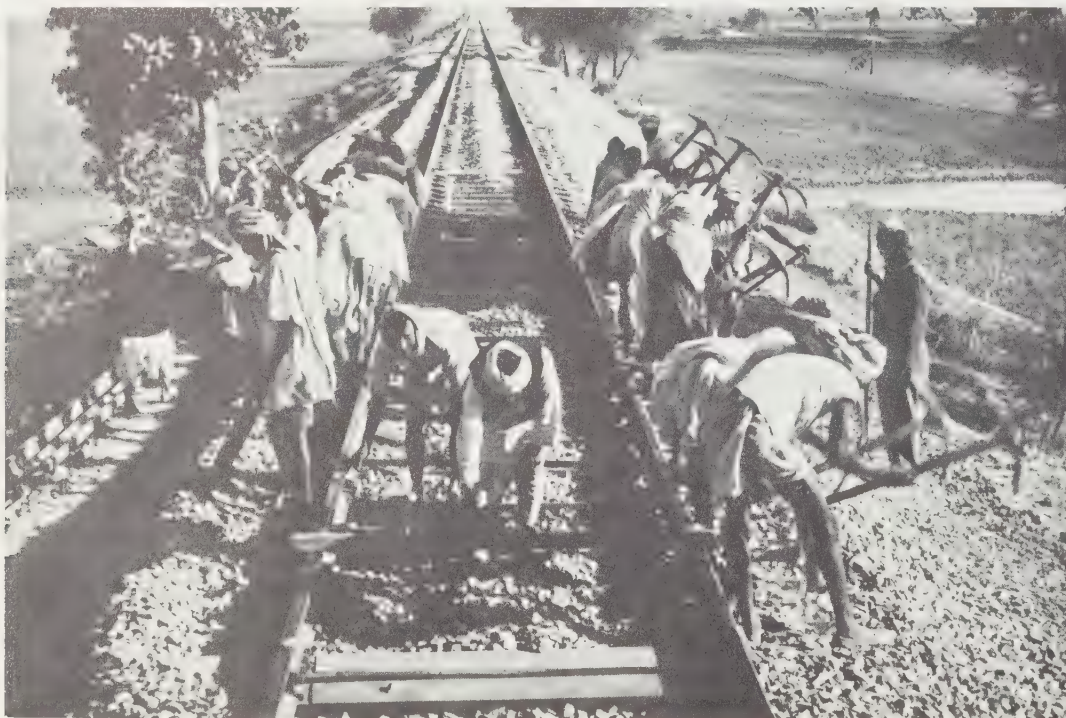
Bilateral Assistance

The bulk of Canada's economic assistance to less-developed countries is granted under direct partnership arrangements between Canada and individual overseas governments.

Throughout the growth of Canada's assistance program administration has been divided by regional grouping—the Colombo Plan for south and southeast Asia; the Commonwealth Caribbean Assistance Program for the Caribbean area, the Special Commonwealth Africa Assistance Plan for Commonwealth African countries; a program for

independent French-speaking African states; and development aid to Latin American countries.

In 1967-68, approximately 85 percent of Canada's bilateral aid program was allocated to eleven countries or regions reflecting the government's policy to concentrate its aid in those areas of special interest to Canada where it can have the greatest impact. The balance of the aid was given to a number of countries which also benefited from Canada's contribution to multilateral aid giving agencies.



Colombo Plan

INDIA

A good harvest in 1967-68, following two drought years, helped to relieve pressures in the agricultural sector of the Indian economy and reduce the prospects of famine. Of the \$104 million in Canadian assistance allocated to India during the year, more than two-thirds was directed toward the immediate relief of hunger and to long-term agricultural development assistance. No new large-scale capital projects were undertaken but continued support was extended to the Kundah hydro-electric project in Madras and the Idikki hydro-electric project in Kerala. The civil works of the \$125 million Idikki project were inaugurated in February, 1968. The dam, to which Canadian contributions will total \$25 million in equipment and engineering services, will, on completion of the Southern Power grid, supply power in an area covering one-third of the Indian sub-continent.

An allocation of \$10 million for fertilizer formed part of Canada's extended long-term agricultural aid program to India. The expansion in this form of assistance was in accordance with the suggestion of the Aid-India Consortium and India's determination to attain self-sufficiency in food production by the early 1970's.

A special agricultural task force formed with the assistance of the Canada Department of Agriculture and headed by Dean C. F. Bentley of the University of Alberta, travelled to India in October and made a two-month study of ways in which Canadian resources could be most effectively applied to India's agricultural development. The ten experts in various aspects of food production, processing and distribution were drawn from industrial, agricultural

and academic fields. The group's report pointed out that Canada could make significant contributions in higher agricultural education and technical and trades training, including food technology; in irrigation and land development schemes; in the provision of fertilizer and fertilizer components; in support for food technology and research, and through participation in plans to improve standards of nutrition.

Canada provided \$10 million worth of industrial commodities during the year to assist in maintaining India's developing industries at a high level of operation.

PAKISTAN

Pakistan was faced with problems in food production, shortages of essential raw materials, rapid price increases, and strains on basic facilities such as power and transport. In 1967-68, development efforts concentrated on agriculture and greater utilization of existing industrial capacity to strengthen the economy without unnecessarily raising the requirements for new capital.

Inauguration ceremonies were held in April, 1967, for the Sukkur Thermal Generating Plant 200 miles north of Karachi. The plant was designed by Canadian engineers and constructed and equipped at a Canadian cost of \$13 million, representing materials and services from a wide cross-section of Canadian industry. The 50,000 kilowatt plant was built between 1961 and 1967. It will be used to operate a large system of tubewells which will permit reclamation of large areas of land for agricultural purposes as well as to supply the growing needs of industry.

In line with increased emphasis on agricultural production, a development loan of \$5 million to boost fertilizer supplies was concluded. A second

loan, for \$6 million, provided copper, aluminum, asbestos, woodpulp and sulphur.

In previous years, Canada had given road construction material, a crushing plant, conveyors, lumber and a water distribution system for the refugee housing scheme at Lahore. In the year under review,

Canada provided two 150-kilowatt diesel-electric generating plants for this project. Upon completion in 1970, some 10,000 homes will have been constructed for approximately 50,000 displaced persons who have been living in substandard accommodation in the Lahore area. Canadian contributions to the project total \$2.25 million.

Colombo Plans Allocations

(\$ Thousands)

Fiscal Year Ending March 31		1951 to 1960	1961 to 1965	1966	1967	1968	Total
India	Grants.....	166,523.0	127,404.1	36,976.4	98,455.1	52,018.3	481,376.9
	Loans.....	33,000.0	10,000.0	20,000.0	20,000.0	38,000.0	121,000.0
	Total.....	199,523.0	137,404.1	56,976.4	118,455.1	90,018.3	602,376.9
Pakistan	Grants.....	114,802.7	70,355.2	11,999.8	15,400.0	10,500.0	223,057.7
	Loans.....	—	7,000.0	12,000.0	12,000.0	18,000.0	49,000.0
	Total.....	114,802.7	77,355.2	23,999.8	27,400.0	28,500.0	272,057.7
Ceylon	Grants.....	21,945.0	9,701.7	3,494.9	2,505.0	2,500.0	40,146.6
	Loans.....	1,976.2	—	1,000.0	2,000.0	2,000.0	6,976.2
	Total.....	23,921.2	9,701.7	4,494.9	4,505.0	4,500.0	47,122.8
Malaysia	Grants.....	2,442.9	8,976.9	2,000.0	1,700.0	1,500.0	16,619.8
	Loans.....	—	—	—	1,000.0	1,500.0	2,500.0
	Total.....	2,442.9	8,976.9	2,000.0	2,700.0	3,000.0	19,119.8
Thailand	Grants.....	132.0	592.4	721.2	632.0	800.0	2,877.6
	Loans.....	—	—	—	500.0	500.0	1,000.0
	Total.....	132.0	592.4	721.2	1,132.0	1,300.0	3,877.6
South Vietnam	Grants.....	753.4	1,810.5	1,250.2	2,000.0	2,604.6	8,418.7
	Loans.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total.....	753.4	1,810.5	1,250.2	2,000.0	2,604.6	8,418.7
Cambodia and Laos	Grants.....	398.2	732.9	299.6	500.0	503.9	2,434.6
	Loans.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total.....	398.2	732.9	299.6	500.0	503.9	2,434.6
Other South East Asian Countries	Grants.....	6,602.7	8,033.1	2,856.0	1,594.6	1,988.9	21,373.0
	Loans.....	—	—	—	500.0	500.0	1,000.0
	Total.....	6,602.7	8,033.1	2,856.0	2,094.6	2,488.9	22,373.0
Unallocated Regional Reserve	Grants.....	—	—	—	—	4,919.1	4,919.1
	Loans.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total.....	—	—	—	—	4,919.1	4,919.1
Total Allocations.....		348,676.3	244,256.8	92,598.1	158,786.7	132,915.7	982,402.6



MALAYSIA

Despite worsening terms of trade, particularly in rubber, and a rapid growth in population, Malaysia had achieved an increase in real per capita income averaging 2.5 percent a year since 1960. The private sector of the economy was particularly dynamic. The prime goal of the public sector was to open up new land for agriculture and through Canadian assistance involving aerial photography, eleven land use advisers and a photo-forest interpreter, Malaysia has been provided with a land use survey which will cost \$1.3 million.

CEYLON

Ceylon's goal in 1967-68 was to increase domestic production, especially in foodstuffs, and to divert the foreign exchange reserves freed by the increase

Colombo Plan Technical Assistance Programs By Calendar Year

	Advisers	Teachers and Pro- fessors	Students and Trainees
1951	2	—	59
1952	8	—	70
1953	28	—	86
1954	42	—	137
1955	48	1	207
1956	52	1	371
1957	56	3	391
1958	51	4	400
1959	47	6	478
1960	47	10	537
1961	44	18	552
1962	47	39	620
1963	51	60	824
1964	37	74	950
1965	37	93	1,046
1966	47	106	1,300
1967	54	104	1,508

into long-term investment programs. Canadian assistance complemented Ceylonese policy by providing \$2 million in food aid and \$1.25 million in newsprint. Loan funds of \$750,000 were allocated to the Maskeliya-Oya Hydro Electric project to finance detailed engineering and design work for this combined power and irrigation program.

KOREA

Canadian assistance to Korea has been primarily in technical assistance but in 1967-68 a \$1 million loan agreement was concluded under which Canada will provide dairy cattle to Korea and train Koreans in Canada in various aspects of the dairy industry.

Colombo Plan Allocations/1967-68

By Country and Type of Aid
(\$ Millions)

Country or Group	Grant Aid	Develop- ment Loan Assist- ance	Food Aid	Total
India	2.0	38.0	50.0	90.0
Pakistan	2.0	18.0	8.5	28.5
Ceylon5	2.0	2.0	4.5
Malaysia	1.5	1.5	—	3.0
Indo-Chinese States.....	2.0	—	—	2.0
Thailand8	.5	—	1.3
Afghanistan	1.7	.5	.5	2.7
Brunei				
Burma				
Indonesia.....				
Korea				
Maldives.....				
Mekong Committee				
Nepal				
Philippines.....				
Singapore				
Total.....	10.5	60.5	61.0	132.0

SINGAPORE

Canada's program in Singapore consisted mainly of technical assistance. Expert consulting services were provided to the Jurong Industrial Estates Program to plan and develop industrial sites for new light and heavy industry. Canada allocated \$430,000 to this project.

THAILAND

During the past decade, Thailand has achieved sustained economic progress. The growth rate, 8 percent during 1967-68, results from the effective interplay between demand and supply forces of a vigorous private sector supported by sustained public investment in key areas of the economy. Future growth in the next decade depends to a great extent on the growth of light industry involving private sector investment, with agriculture continuing to underpin the economy. Transportation is stressed under the Second Plan and in the year under review, Canada concluded a highway building project at a total cost of \$509,500 in grant funds. Canadian loan funds of \$1 million have been allocated to a comprehensive school project to provide equipment for a new school and to complete the conversion of 19 schools in various parts of the country from academic to comprehensive institutions in which both academic and vocational subjects are taught. The technical assistance provided for this project includes the training of 110 Thais at the University of Alberta over a three-year period and a team of four advisers from the University to assist the Thailand Ministry of Education in implementing this program.

VIETNAM

Increased military activities culminating in widespread hostilities in February, 1968, hampered

development and reconstruction work and created new needs, particularly in the field of medical relief.

A Canadian medical aid advisory team visited Vietnam in October, 1967, and suggested high priority be given to projects in public health and education. As a result, Canada agreed to construct, equip and staff a rehabilitation centre at Qui Nhon to care for 50 in-patients and 100 out-patients at a cost of \$1.2 million. Vietnamese will be brought to Canada for training to enable them to undertake responsibility for rehabilitation work at this centre.

A second storey was added to the Quang Ngai TB Centre to provide 80 extra beds and medical facilities for an in-patients sanatorium. In November, an additional allocation of \$320,000 was approved for further clinic construction, housing, drugs and support equipment. In February, the Canadian staff was evacuated because of the security situation, leaving only the chief Canadian medical officer in charge. Arrangements were made for shipping ten emergency hospital units to Vietnam to supplement the ten 200-bed units already in operation. Three freezers to store polio vaccine were delivered in February as part of Canada's continuing support for a polio eradication campaign among Vietnamese schoolchildren.

Two Canadian surgeons were sent to work at the provincial hospital in Quang Ngai and one to the provincial hospital in Danang to treat injured civilians. This project, financed by External Aid funds was a joint undertaking of the Canadian Medical Association and the Red Cross, with the cooperation of the University of Toronto and the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada.

In the educational field 460,000 social study textbooks in the Vietnamese language were delivered.

Commonwealth Caribbean Assistance Program (CCAP)

The Caribbean region receives the highest per capita volume of Canadian aid. In each of the past two years, Canada increased its allocations to the area by 30 percent.

Jamaica had enjoyed a high rate of economic growth since 1964, due to increased industrial production and mining and a substantial expansion in tourism. Rapid population expansion continues to outstrip the ability of the island's resources to pro-

vide adequate economic and social services and uneven development leaves many rural areas largely untouched by the general growth rate. Canadian aid to Jamaica in 1967-68 included a loan project of \$950,000 for the construction of 68 prefabricated schools of six and eight classrooms in rural areas. This was the second phase of a Canadian program which previously provided 40 similar schools at a Canadian cost of \$600,000.

During the year, **Trinidad's** economic progress slowed, owing to the levelling off of its crude oil production. Public and private investment rates declined and unemployment remained high. Steps were taken to encourage the development of agriculture and light manufacturing industries. Canada made available a \$400,000 loan to help establish a dairy breeding industry. The funds purchased approximately 1,000 head of Canadian cattle and Canada also provided technical assistance for the project.

Guyana had a shortage of qualified, skilled manpower despite its high literacy rate. Since 1960, there had been a moderate shift to mining and agriculture from sugar. In 1967-68, Canadian grant aid projects included the allocation of an additional \$400,000 to the University of Guyana. The New Amsterdam Fish Centre received an additional \$40,000 for a total Canadian contribution of \$150,000. A loan agreement for \$800,000 was signed covering



CCAP Technical Assistance Programs

By Calendar Year

	Advisers	Teachers and Pro- fessors	Students and Trainees
1958	6	1	5
1959	13	1	27
1960	10	8	29
1961	7	7	9
1962	7	11	15
1963	9	25	77
1964	13	60	189
1965	41	102	390
1966	60	144	505
1967	60	145	559

an additional phase of an aerial survey and mapping project to which \$1 million was allocated in 1966-67, and a Twin Otter aircraft was provided under a further loan agreement at a Canadian cost of \$500,000.

The **Eastern Caribbean** region, consisting of the islands of Barbados, Montserrat, Antigua, St. Kitts, Dominica, Grenada, St. Lucia and St. Vincent, will benefit during the period 1967 to 1973 from a concentration of Canadian assistance to air transport, education, water development and agriculture. Agreement was reached on an extension to Coolidge Field, Antigua (\$1.674 million), jet facilities at Beane Field, St. Lucia (\$2.11 million), improve-

ments to Melville Hall Airport, Dominica (\$200,000), and to Newcastle Airport, Nevis (\$220,000). Financial requirements for schools now underway in Antigua, Dominica and St. Lucia will be drawn from the \$5 million planned for capital assistance to education over a five-year period. Water development projects valued at \$5 million will be undertaken in the small islands during the same period. Assistance to agriculture will require an allocation of \$1 million. A banana production study, coupled with a supply of fertilizer, was undertaken at a combined cost of \$105,000.

Barbados and the dependencies of the Eastern Caribbean cooperated in the establishment of a

regional development agency to review development plans and assign priorities for regional projects within the area. The agency should facilitate more effective application of Canadian assistance to these islands.

Canadian aid to the **University of the West Indies** made available 20 Canadian professors, while 60 West Indians attended the University under Canadian scholarships and 35 U.W.I. graduates or staff members studied at Canadian universities. Agreement was reached on a capital construction program for the University and preliminary design work for the Canadian buildings was undertaken.

CCAP Allocations

(\$ Thousands)

Fiscal Year Ending March 31		1958-60	1961-65	1966	1967	1968	Total
West Indies Federation	Grants.....	257.1	7,092.7	—	—	—	7,349.8
	Loans.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total	257.1	7,092.7	—	—	—	7,349.8
Jamaica	Grants.....	4.0	607.9	500.0	500.0	1,000.0	2,611.9
	Loans	—	2,375.0	2,875.0	3,000.0	3,000.0	11,250.0
	Total	4.0	2,982.9	3,375.0	3,500.0	4,000.0	13,861.9
Trinidad and Tobago	Grants.....	—	585.4	500.0	600.0	1,000.0	2,685.4
	Loans.....	—	3,000.0	2,390.0	3,000.0	3,000.0	11,390.0
	Total.....	—	3,585.4	2,890.0	3,600.0	4,000.0	14,075.4
Guyana	Grants.....	—	1,126.9	1,000.0	1,205.0	1,200.0	4,531.9
	Loans	—	—	—	1,000.0	2,000.0	3,000.0
	Total	—	1,126.9	1,000.0	2,205.0	3,200.0	7,531.9
British Honduras, Barbados, Little Seven	Grants.....	—	3,131.0	2,500.0	3,630.0	5,050.0	14,311.0
	Loans.....	—	—	—	250.0	—	250.0
	Total	—	3,131.0	2,500.0	3,880.0	5,050.0	14,561.0
University of the West Indies	Grants.....	—	—	—	1,000.0	1,000.0	2,000.0
	Loans.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total	—	—	—	1,000.0	1,000.0	2,000.0
Total Allocations.....		261.1	17,918.9	9,765.0	14,185.0	17,250.0	59,380.0

CCAP Allocations/1967-68

By Country and Type of Aid
(\$ Millions)

Country or Group	Grant Aid	Development Loan Assistance	Food Aid	Total
Jamaica.....	1.0	3.0	—	4.0
Trinidad-Tobago ..	1.0	3.0	—	4.0
Guyana.....	1.2	2.0	—	3.2
Leeward Islands	5.0	—	—	5.0
Antigua.....				
Montserrat.....				
St. Kitts-Nevis.....				
Anguilla.....				
Windward Islands				
Dominica.....	1.0	—	—	1.0
Grenada.....				
St. Lucia.....				
St. Vincent.....				
Barbados.....	1.0	—	—	1.0
British Honduras.....				
University of the West Indies.....				
Total	9.2	8.0	—	17.2

Special Commonwealth Africa Assistance Plan (SCAAP)

Africa faces complex development problems. Development has been impeded by difficult political conditions and upheavals in some parts of the continent. Africa is dependent on world trade but powerless to exert significant influence on it. It has vast, untapped mineral and energy sources but a severe dearth of technical skills and capital.

The economies of most Commonwealth African countries depend on one or two staple products which are extremely vulnerable to shifts in world market prices. An additional handicap in recent years has been Rhodesia's declaration of independence and the resulting changes in traditional patterns of trade, transportation and communications. Most African nations have evolved development plans designed to strengthen the flaws and weaknesses in their individual economies and in every

instance external aid is considered of fundamental importance to their present and future planning, with special emphasis in the fields of education, technical assistance and agriculture.

For **Nigeria**, 1967-68 was a difficult year which saw the outbreak of hostilities decelerating a promising rate of economic advance. Although the civil

disturbances impeded the implementation of the Canadian aid program, a reduced level of educational and technical assistance was maintained, as were several on-going capital projects for which commitments had already been made. Negotiations went forward on a \$5.8 million segment of a telecommunications loan project which involves the

SCAAP Allocations/1967-68

By Country and Type of Aid
(\$Millions)

Country or Group	Grant Aid	Develop- ment Loan Assist- ance	Food Aid	Total
Nigeria.....	3.0	4.0	—	7.0
Ghana.....	2.0	—	2.0	4.0
Tanzania.....	1.5	1.0	—	2.5
Kenya.....	1.2	1.0	—	2.2
Uganda.....	1.0	—	—	1.0
Botswana....	2.8	—	—	2.8
Lesotho.....				
Malawi.....				
Mauritius.....				
Rhodesia.....				
Sierra Leone.....				
Swaziland.....				
The Gambia.....				
Zambia.....				
EACSO.....				
Total.....	11.5	6.0	2.0	19.5



construction of 17 telephone exchanges throughout Nigeria. Recognizing that an entirely new set of urgent problems will emerge once peace is restored Canadian aid authorities turned their attention to identifying high priority projects related to Nigeria's reconstruction needs.

Ghana took long strides towards economic stability. The result was an appreciable improvement of its fiscal problem; the development of a trend towards price stabilization and marked improvement in the supply of basic consumer goods, raw materials and spare parts. Canadian assistance was directed to the educational and agricultural sectors to which Ghanaian authorities had assigned the highest priority, to the approval of a routing study for the Ghana-Togo-Dahomey Transmission project, and to the provision of \$2 million in wheat flour.

Geographically and historically there are compelling reasons for **Kenya, Tanzania** and **Uganda** to cooperate in a variety of fields and these gave rise to the formation of the East African Community (EAC). This organization will provide services as the basis for a common market for the 28 million

people in the region. The three countries experienced a moderate but satisfactory rate of economic growth although the decline in world prices for their staple products had disturbing effects. Agriculture, transport and education, the crucial sectors for development in these countries, received Canadian aid in the form of technical assistance, vehicles and road equipment, surveying and mapping, a highway study, a wheat breeding project, agricultural feasibility surveys, and clinical

medical training facilities.

An External Aid Office task force visited East Africa to examine and evaluate current projects and assess future development needs in cooperation with East African authorities.

The smaller, independent countries of Commonwealth Africa also advanced. Their shortage of skilled personnel was particularly acute and Canada concentrated on the provision of training programs in Canada.

SCAAP Allocations

(\$ Thousands)

Fiscal Year Ending March 31		1959-60	1961-65	1966	1967	1968	Total
Ghana	Grants.....	132.4	3,513.7	2,000.0	4,550.0	4,200.0	14,396.1
	Loans.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total.....	132.4	3,513.7	2,000.0	4,550.0	4,200.0	14,396.1
Nigeria	Grants.....	.2	5,191.0	3,000.0	2,500.0	2,852.3	13,543.5
	Loans.....	—	3,500.0	—	4,000.0	4,000.0	11,500.0
	Total.....	.2	8,691.0	3,000.0	6,500.0	6,852.3	25,043.5
Tanzania	Grants.....	—	1,506.5	900.0	2,505.0	1,603.0	6,514.5
	Loans.....	—	—	2,450.0	1,000.0	1,000.0	4,450.0
	Total.....	—	1,506.5	3,350.0	3,505.0	2,603.0	10,964.5
Kenya	Grants.....	—	1,228.2	1,000.0	1,203.0	1,294.0	4,725.2
	Loans.....	—	—	—	1,000.0	1,000.0	2,000.0
	Total.....	—	1,228.2	1,000.0	2,203.0	2,294.0	6,725.2
Uganda	Grants.....	—	691.7	1,100.0	1,200.0	1,070.0	4,061.7
	Loans.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total.....	—	691.7	1,100.0	1,200.0	1,070.0	4,061.7
EAC	Grants.....	—	—	—	—	250.0	250.0
	Loans.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total.....	—	—	—	—	250.0	250.0
Other SCAAP Countries	Grants.....	—	1,239.3	1,891.1	2,061.4	1,540.7	6,732.5
	Loans.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total.....	—	1,239.3	1,891.1	2,061.4	1,540.7	6,732.5
Unallocated Regional Reserve	Grants.....	—	—	—	—	—	1,166.3
Total Allocations.....		132.6	16,870.4	12,341.1	20,019.4	18,810.0	1,166.3 69,339.8

SCAAP Technical Assistance Programs

By Calendar Year

	Advisers	Teachers and Professors	Students and Trainees
1958.....	2	—	3
1959.....	7	—	21
1960.....	6	3	40
1961.....	19	32	80
1962.....	27	89	134
1964.....	47	126	215
1963.....	93	172	332
1965.....	151	273	525
1966.....	163	318	645
1967.....	166	339	661

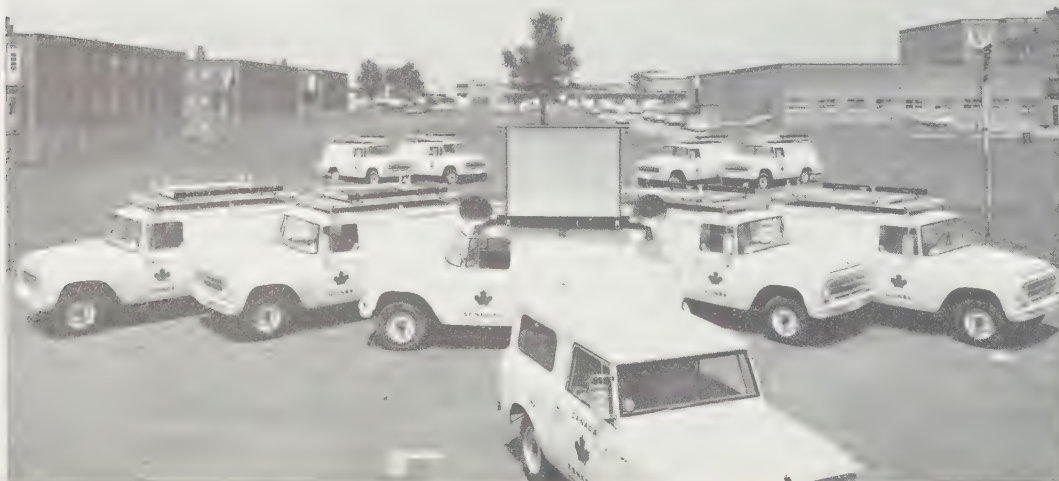
Independent French-Speaking African States (IFAS)

During February and March, 1968, a special Canadian government mission led by the Honourable Lionel Chevrier visited some of the French-speaking countries of north and west Africa to look into their development needs and make recommendations for Canadian assistance. A number of projects were suggested and agreed to in principle involving a Canadian commitment of at least \$30 million over a three-year period (additional to existing aid levels). Included were agricultural projects in **Morocco** and **Tunisia**, where scarce arable land is concentrated along the coast. Traditionally, this has been an exporting area for agricultural products but in recent years a steady population growth and periodic droughts led to the necessity to import cereal grains. Earlier, a preliminary survey team, under a cooperative arrangement between the External Aid Office and the Department of Inter-Governmental Affairs of the Government of Quebec, travelled to

Morocco to investigate the possibility of Canadian aid for a rural development project in a mountainous region of the Western Rif.

The Chevrier mission also identified educational projects for the **Ivory Coast**, **Niger** and **Senegal** and natural resources assistance to **Algeria** and **Cameroun**. Health projects were proposed for Morocco, Tunisia, Cameroun and Niger and power projects in Tunisia and the Ivory Coast.

South of the Sahara, educational assistance is a prime requisite to spur progress and an important share of Canadian aid to these countries was devoted to educational needs. During the academic year, 261 teachers and professors served in 16 countries and 314 students from 17 countries were receiving training in Canada in a broad range of disciplines. Capital projects in the educational field included the supplying of audio-visual equipment films and paper for textbook production and literacy programs.



IFAS Technical Assistance Programs

By Calendar Year

	Advisers	Teachers and Professors	Students and Trainees
1962	—	15	—
1963	—	30	3
1964	1	83	26
1965	18	171	91
1966	72	256	160
1967	98	330	310

IFAS/Allocations 1967-68

By country and type of aid
(\$ Millions)

Country or Group	Grant Aid	Development Loan Assistance	Food Aid	Total
General Allocation.....	—	—	1.0	1.0
Algeria.....	.3	.5	—	.8
Cameroun.....	1.7	.5	—	2.2
Congo (Kinshasa).....	1.0	—	—	1.0
Morocco.....	.7	.5	—	1.2
Rwanda.....	.8	—	—	.8
Senegal.....	1.2	.5	—	1.7
Tunisia.....	1.8	.5	—	2.3
Central African Republic:				
Chad				
Congo (Brazzaville).....				
Dahomey				
Gabon.....				
Ivory Coast.....	1.0	—	—	1.0
Malagasy				
Mali				
Mauritania..				
Niger				
Togo.....				
Upper Volta.				
Total.....	8.5	2.5	1.0	12.0

Latin America

IFAS Allocations

(\$ Thousands)

Fiscal Year Ending March 31		1962-65	1966	1967	1968	Total
Rwanda	Grants.....	230.1	1,265.5	561.6	802.7	2,859.9
	Loans.....	—	—	—	—	—
	Total.....	230.1	1,265.5	561.6	802.7	2,859.9
Cameroun	Grants.....	436.2	470.6	1,061.3	1,706.1	3,674.2
	Loans.....	—	—	500.0	500.0	1,000.0
	Total.....	436.2	470.6	1,661.3	2,206.1	4,674.2
Senegal	Grants.....	41.2	198.3	902.6	1,203.3	2,345.4
	Loans.....	—	—	—	500.0	500.0
	Total.....	41.2	198.3	902.6	1,703.3	2,845.4
Tunisia	Grants.....	9.3	246.7	1,000.0	2,804.0	4,060.0
	Loans.....	—	—	500.0	500.0	1,000.0
	Total.....	9.3	246.7	1,500.0	3,304.0	5,060.0
Algeria	Grants.....	5.0	.1	1,300.0	304.3	1,609.4
	Loans.....	—	—	—	500.0	500.0
	Total.....	5.0	.1	1,300.0	804.3	2,109.4
Morocco	Grants.....	83.7	81.1	2,200.0	702.4	3,067.2
	Loans.....	—	—	1,000.0	500.0	1,500.0
	Total.....	83.7	81.1	3,200.0	1,202.4	4,567.2
Congo-Kinshasa	Grants.....	67.8	244.0	500.0	502.5	1,314.3
	Loans.....	—	—	—	—	—
	Total.....	67.8	244.0	500.0	502.5	1,314.3
Other IFAS Countries	Grants.....	696.4	1,537.1	1,155.1	1,572.4	4,961.0
	Loans.....	—	—	—	—	—
	Total.....	696.4	1,537.1	1,155.1	1,572.4	4,961.0
Unallocated Regional Reserve	Grants.....				2,795.2	2,795.2
	Loans.....				2,000.0	2,000.0
	Total.....				4,795.2	4,795.2
Total Allocations.....		1,569.7	6,043.4	8,680.6	12,097.7	4,795.2
						33,186.6

A year ago, the Declaration of Punta del Este was signed by Western hemisphere governments who acknowledged the need to integrate development on a regional basis. A program was designed to advance the Free Trade Area, to promote development projects involving more than one Latin American nation, to modernize agricultural production, and to provide additional educational and health-care institutions.

The statistical record of progress in Latin America since 1950 had been impressive. The output of steel quadrupled, cement production tripled and electric power consumption quadrupled. University and primary school registrations increased by 80 percent and secondary school enrollment by 140 percent. Since 1960, access to water and sewerage services almost doubled. However Latin American republics continued to be primarily exporters of foodstuffs and industrial raw materials and importers of capital goods and industrial raw and semi-processed materials. In some parts of Latin America there was still relatively little industrialization and subsistence agriculture persisted. Food production in the underdeveloped areas of the hemisphere was losing ground to population growth, exports reached only half the minimum required for desirable development, and the nations' external public debt was absorbing about 75 percent of the gross capital inflow.

Although the countries participating in the regional integration process were not all at the same stage of development, the continent's special needs were for accelerated development in agriculture, education, health, science and technology.

Canadian assistance to Latin America began in 1964 and a total of \$40 million in loan funds has been earmarked for economic, technical and educational projects in the region. These funds are

administered through the Inter-American Development Bank which develops proposals for Canadian loans among its member countries.

Six of the eleven loans approved for Canadian participation were for studies designed to lead to the financing of feasible, well-planned projects.

In 1967-68, two loan projects were approved: one to Chile of \$4.320 million to enable that country to improve its long-distance communications by the purchase of Canadian telecommunications equipment, the training of Chilean technicians in Canada and the provision of Canadian experts to Chile; the second to enable Canadian companies to undertake a series of pre-investment studies in Colombia in the fields of hydro-electric power devel-

opment, the establishment of plants for the production of paper, steel and petroleum products, communications and highways construction at a cost of \$1.08 million.

Earlier loan projects in Latin America included the development of port facilities of Acajutla, El Salvador; a study of the resources of the Guayas River basin in Ecuador; highway feasibility studies in Peru; pre-investment studies in Mexico; the purchase of materials and equipment for infrastructure projects for the Central American Bank for Economic Integration; and, for the State Technical University of Chile, the financing of laboratory and other equipment; post-graduate fellowships and the provision of Canadian advisers and consultants.

Latin American Program

(\$ Millions)

	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	Total
Loan					
Allocations.....	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	40.0
Loan Agreements Undertaken or Approved up to March 31, 1968					
Country or Group	Amount				
Argentina.....	.756				
Bolivia.....	1.620				
Chile.....	8.640				
Ecuador.....	1.260				
El Salvador.....	3.240				
Mexico.....	.540				
Paraguay.....	.800				
Peru.....	.540				
Central American Bank for Economic Integration.....	3.780				
Colombia.....	1.080				
Total.....	22.256				

Latin America /Disbursements of Allocations

By Field of Economic Activity (\$ Thousands)
Inter-American Development Bank

	1968
Agriculture and Rural Development.....	—
Commodities.....	—
Education.....	37.4
Energy.....	—
Food.....	—
Health and Social Services.....	—
Industrial Plants and Related Work.....	—
Natural Resources.....	155.0
Communications.....	—
Transportation.....	51.0
Public Utilities.....	—
Technical Assistance.....	—
Total.....	243.4

Other Programs/Allocations (Grant Funds only) (\$ Thousands)

Fiscal Year Ending March 31	1951-60	1961-65	1966	1967	1968	Total
Non-Plan Countries.....	.4	55.9	329.8	47.0	989.0	1,422.1
Commonwealth Countries.....	.4	55.9	31.6	47.0	64.0	198.9
Dominican Republic.....	—	—	298.2	—	—	298.2
Ethiopia.....	—	—	—	—	100.0	100.0
Turkey.....	—	—	—	—	825.0	825.0
Commonwealth Scholarship Plan.....	10.4	3,777.5	1,001.5	1,106.6	1,200.0	7,096.0
International Emergency Relief.....	7,810.4	7,299.2	100.0	44.8	239.0	15,493.4
Non-Governmental Organizations.....	—	—	473.0	751.2	1,925.5	3,149.7
CUSO.....	—	—	461.3	733.6	1,867.3	3,062.2
African Students' Foundation.....	—	—	10.2	9.6	18.0	37.8
CSOST.....	—	—	1.5	8.0	12.0	21.5
Overseas Institute of Canada.....	—	—	—	—	28.2	28.2
Total Allocations.....	7,821.2	11,132.6	1,904.3	1,950.6	4,353.5	27,161.2
Unallocated Contingency						
Grants.....	1,726.4					1,726.4
Food Aid.....	1,019.8					1,019.8
Loans.....	3,160.0					3,160.0
Total.....	5,906.2					5,906.2

Export Credits Insurance Corporation (ECIC)

Both World Bank consortia and the Development Assistance Committee of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) categorize as aid those credits extended to finance exports which have maturities in excess of five years. In keeping with international practice and the recording methods of other donor countries, Canada includes loans made under Section 21A of the Export Credits Insurance Act in its annual assistance record. In 1961, the Export Credits Insurance Corporation made its first loan under its then newly authorized long-term financing facilities designed to help Canadian exporters of capital equipment make sales in credit-worthy countries. The ECIC is a crown corporation reporting to the Minister of

Trade and Commerce.

The financing provides useful capital assistance for economic development in recipient countries, although the loans are not intended primarily as an instrument of foreign aid. Each loan to date has been at 6 percent. The maturity period is greater than five years; the maximum term is intended to be adjusted to enable Canadian exporters of capital goods and related services to compete with their opposite numbers in other industrial countries. Loans made under the Act do not match the terms of aid financing. During the fiscal year 1967-68 Export Credits Insurance Corporation committed \$64.336 million in long-term loans to developing countries.

Section 21A Commitments by Fiscal Years (\$ Thousands)

Source: Export Credits Association

Country	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	Total
Argentina.....	12,325	2,804	—	—	336	3,199	—	18,664
Bahamas.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,800	3,800
Brazil.....	2,558	8,122	—	—	—	—	—	10,680
Ceylon.....	—	—	10,800	—	—	—	—	10,800
Chile.....	13,500	700	5,700	2,820	—	—	—	22,720
Colombia.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	805	805
Greece.....	—	—	—	—	—	4,386	1,000	5,386
India.....	—	—	16,700	53,660	—	38,500	5,500	114,360
Israel.....	—	—	2,205	—	—	—	—	2,205
Liberia.....	1,499	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,499
Malaysia.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,680	7,680
Mexico.....	12,810	42,040	—	5,964	9,843	15,239	13,404	99,300
New Zealand.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	757	757
Pakistan.....	—	6,232	6,000	—	29,978	—	—	42,210
Philippines.....	—	—	—	13,500	—	—	11,020	24,520
Taiwan.....	—	—	—	—	5,000	—	—	5,000
Turkey.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	20,370	20,370
United Arab Republic.....	—	—	—	—	4,090	—	—	4,090
Total.....	42,692	59,898	41,405	75,944	49,247	61,324	64,336	394,846

Emergency Relief

Disaster assistance of \$339,000 was sent from Canada during the year to alleviate hunger, illness and injuries in the wake of disasters ranging from earthquakes in Yugoslavia and Sicily and floods in Algeria to man-made strife in Vietnam, the Middle East and Central Africa. Canada's response to requests for assistance was channeled through the Canadian Red Cross, mostly in the form of cash donations, but tents, blankets and prefabricated schools were also shipped.

An earthquake in Yugoslavia near the Albanian border destroyed the town of Debar, affected 70 surrounding villages and left over 50,000 homeless. Shelter and clothing were urgently needed and Canada's donation of \$5,000 bought clothing to aid the stricken. The Sicilian disaster was met by a combination of Canadian private and public sector funds channelled through the Red Cross in a \$225,000 package project to provide 40 prefabricated housing units for use as schools together with two construction experts.

Algerian floods affected close to 40,000 people and the Canadian cash donation of \$4,000 purchased tents, blankets and food. An allocation of \$9,000 aided in the resettlement of Zandi tribesmen who fled the Sudan for new homes in the Central African Republic.

Following the Middle East crisis of June 1967, Canada provided \$100,000 to assist displaced refugees in Syria and Jordan. The Canadian contribution purchased tents and blankets for use in Syrian and Jordanian camps.

Administration

In the 1967-68 fiscal year, the Canadian government's allocations to the external aid program were more than \$319 million—equivalent to 0.6 percent of national income. The government has indicated that it intends to increase its external aid allocations progressively to the point where they will reach the internationally accepted target of 1% of gross national product in the early 1970's.

With these circumstances in mind and because of the increasing complexity of the new science of development economics, the External Aid Office devoted considerable efforts in 1967-68 to a thorough reorganization of its administrative machinery and an overhaul of practices and procedures. A completely new organization was created.

A planning and economics branch was established reflecting the need for full examination and detailed evaluation of individual projects and country programs.

The operating divisions, responsible for recruiting and sending expert Canadians abroad, training overseas students in Canada and maintaining the substantial capital assistance program, were drawn together within an operations branch and a new emphasis placed on career development. Support and personnel services were strengthened by the formation of a new support services branch. Computer and data processing services were introduced to facilitate better utilization of the growing amount

of information available to assist in more effective management control and improved methods for the processing and implementation of requests from overseas. The cost of administering the \$204 million bilateral program was held at \$2.8 million—slightly more than 1% of the total funds administered.

The character of the External Aid Office was broadened from earlier concentration on the government's bilateral program to include a greater interest in multilateral and private sector activities. The "responsive" nature of the Canadian program, although still a dominant feature, was also subject to modification. Instead of relying entirely on passive response to requests from nations overseas for assistance, the External Aid Office formed task forces to make on-the-spot assessments of overseas need in strategic economic areas, and work out with recipient governments the specific priority areas in which Canadian capabilities can best be brought to bear on their needs.

Task forces during 1967-68 involved senior officials of the External Aid Office in a technical assistance study of East Africa; agricultural experts who went to India; a team survey of medical projects in Vietnam; a field survey by an EAO engineering team in Pakistan, India and Ceylon; and the Chevrier mission to French-speaking countries of Africa. (See geographic sections for reports on task forces.)

Aid administrators with engineering background were attached to Canadian government missions in Port of Spain, Trinidad; Rawalpindi, Pakistan; and New Delhi, India. Procedures were instituted to keep the aid office in a closer relationship with advisers and teachers overseas, and liaison was improved with other departments of federal and provincial government and Canadian universities.



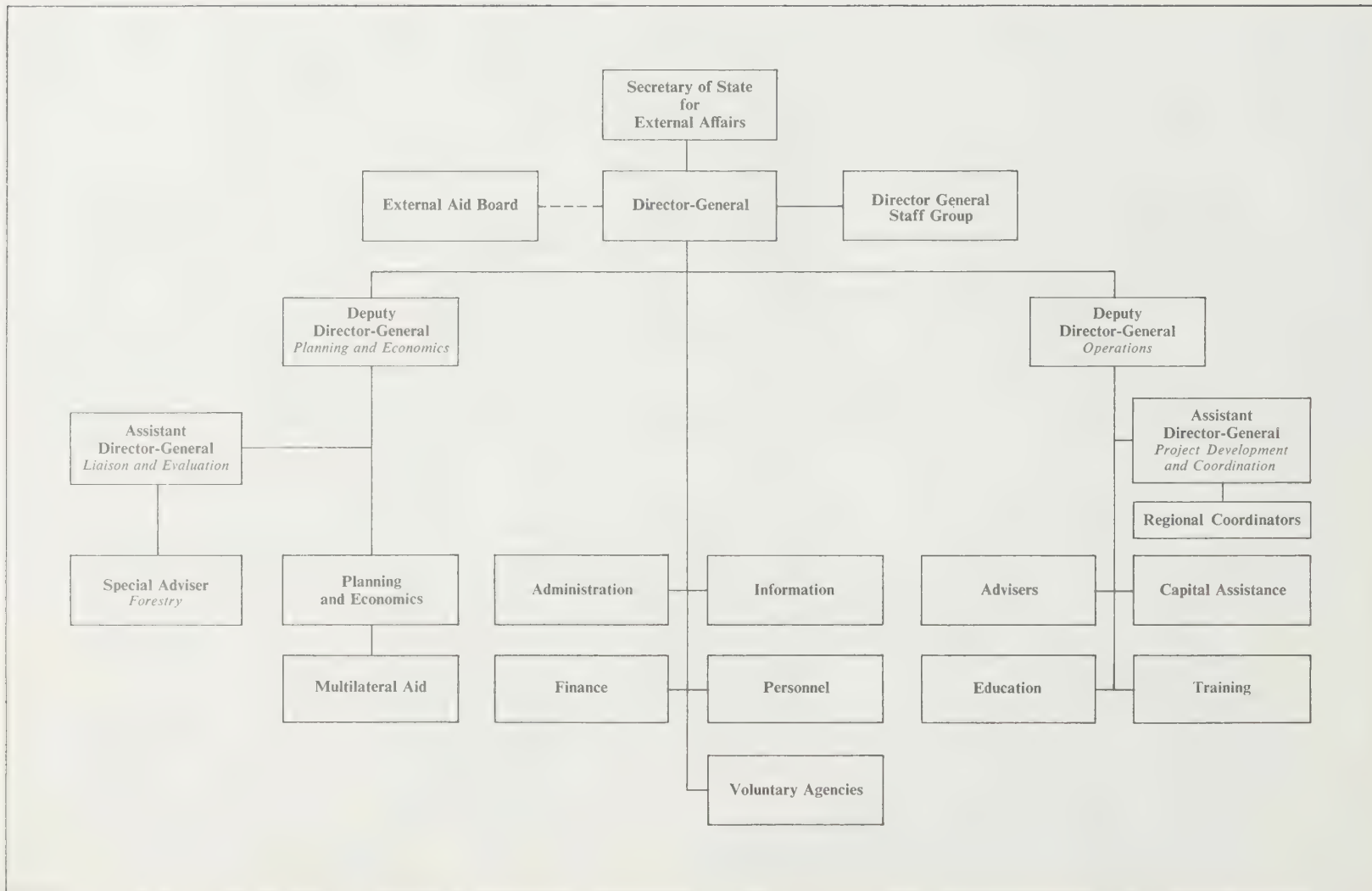
*Top left: Training Division team
plans programs for
1968-69 academic year.*



*Top right: EAO Director-General
Maurice F. Strong
chairs management discussion.*



*Canadian teachers
at briefing session on eve of
overseas assignment.*



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	Louis Rasminsky.....	Governor, Bank of Canada
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Principal Officers

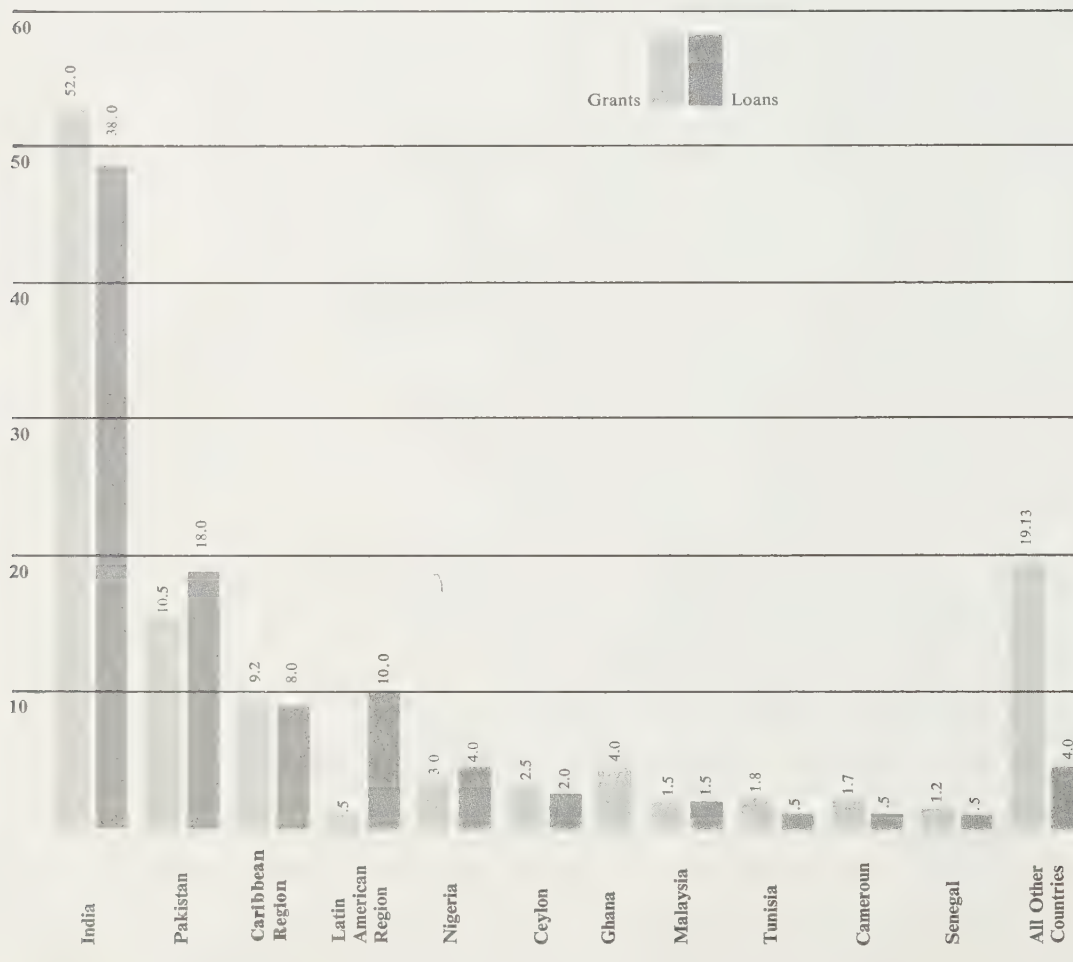
Director General.....	M. F. Strong
Deputy Director General (Planning and Economics).....	L. D. Hudon
Deputy Director General (Operations).....	G. P. Kidd
Assistant Director General (Liaison and Evaluation)	Henri Gaudefroy
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Director Personnel Division.....	D. W. Hall
Director Information Division.....	S. K. Westall

Special Advisers

John Bene
Hon. Lionel Chevrier
Matthew Gaasenbeek
A. F. W. Plumptre

Consolidated Regions of Concentration/Bilateral Programs—1967-68

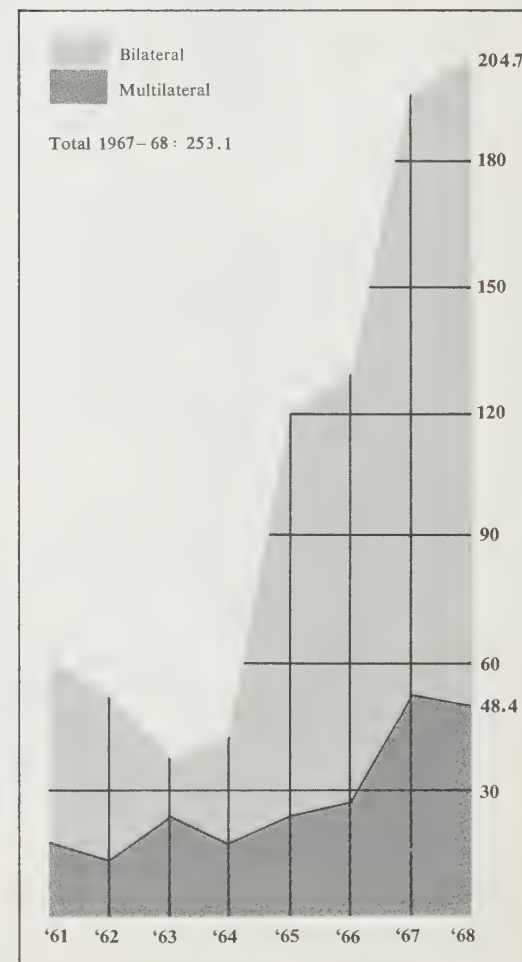
\$ millions



Growth of Bilateral and Multilateral Programs

1961-1968 (exclusive of ECIC credits)

\$ millions



Economics & Planning

A number of questions have to be answered before Canada becomes engaged in an overseas development project. Does the scheme have high priority in a nation's long-range development plan? Can Canada provide the required assistance efficiently and economically? Has the requesting country made good use of aid previously granted by Canada? Should the aid be financed by grant or development loan? Can the country afford a medium-rate loan or should the terms be interest-free? Has an international organization considered the request and, if so, what was its finding?

More generally—should Canada be doing more in the areas of agriculture or forestry development? How can Canada's private sector be persuaded to take a greater financial interest in the developing world? Should Canada be giving more of its aid multilaterally—and if so, through which channels?

Unplanned aid, as the developed and developing worlds have learned to their cost, is frequently aid misdirected or misapplied. The planning and economics branch of the External Aid Office, set up under the 1967-68 reorganization, uses all known techniques to ensure that Canada's aid is applied effectively to the areas of greatest need. The branch includes a number of divisions which are given particular responsibility for multilateral aid, voluntary agency programs, liaison with Canadian business and the planning and development of individual country programs. A group of Canadian experts in a variety of resource fields, such as agriculture and forestry, gives specialist advice to the External Aid Office.

The branch was given the task of examining ways in which many sectors of Canadian society could become more closely involved in external aid work.

A Voluntary Agencies Division was established in the External Aid Office in August, 1967, to assist

voluntary organizations in extending their participation in, and support of, international development activities. In November, a Non-Governmental Organization Program was announced under which the government will provide \$5 million in support of specific projects and programs of Canadian private agencies during the 1968-69 fiscal year. Government funds under this program will be available to national or parent bodies of Canadian organizations whose projects are generally compatible with the policies governing Canada's aid program, and government support of any project or program will be based on a "matching" principle and directly related to increasing the extent or scope of Canadian activity. Overseas projects or programs would be undertaken only with the concurrence of the country concerned and must make an effective contribution to the priority development needs of the recipient country.

In 1967, the External Aid Office published its second annual directory of agencies containing a list of 111 Canadian voluntary groups operating in the field of overseas development. It was estimated that \$35 million is contributed annually by these agencies to various forms of overseas development.

The Canadian University Service Overseas (CUSO) had approximately 900 volunteers at work in 42 developing countries with the aid of an External Aid grant of \$1.8 million. The successful program undertaken by CUSO reflected the partnership between government, the university community and the general public. The year under review also saw the formation of the Canadian Executive Service Overseas (CESO) which was established to provide senior business and professional men in advisory capacities on short-service contracts to industrial and government organizations in developing nations.

The Canadian Service for Overseas Students and Trainees (CSOST) is responsible for the reception and introduction of overseas students and trainees into the Canadian way of life and is active at many educational and technical institutions across the nation. The External Aid Office supported its work up to one-third of its budget cost, which was \$22,500 in 1967-68.

During Centennial Year, the External Aid Office assisted in the Centennial International Development Program (CIDP). Aid speakers were sent to communities to participate in World Week-Ends which were held to inform the general public of the needs of the underdeveloped world and to give them a better understanding of the progress being made and the part that individuals and communities could play in meeting those needs. CIDP also participated in Marches for Millions which resulted in contributions of more than \$1.25 million to voluntary groups active in the field of international development.

Operations

A broad range of administrative talent and professional skill is required to control the multi-million dollar operations of Canada's assistance program and in the 1967-68 reorganization this was brought together in the new operations branch.

In this cluster are the divisions responsible for capital assistance, for recruiting Canadian experts and teachers for service overseas and for bringing foreign students to Canada for development training. A major part of the work of the branch is the effective coordination of integrated projects, in which Canadian capital, experts and training are combined to provide a developing country with a fully operational educational or technical facility over a period of years.

In 1967-68, Canada had four of these integrated projects underway. In Thailand, Canadian materials and equipment were being supplied for vocational education training in a series of comprehensive

schools, Canadian vocational instructors were serving in the schools and Thai student teachers were being trained in Canadian institutions. A vocational school in Guyana received Canadian equipment and instructors and Guyanese students came to Canada for training. In Accra, Ghana, a trades training centre was designed, constructed, equipped and then staffed by Canadians while Ghanaian trainees were sent to Canada for technical training. At the University of the West Indies, Canada contributed material and equipment to various campuses, gave scholarships for overseas training and sent Canadian professors on assignments in the Caribbean.

In addition, there were such semi-comprehensive schemes as the Karachi Nuclear Power Generating Station and other power projects which involved the provision of materials and equipment, advisers, and Canadian training programs for local staff.

Advisers

The basic Canadian objective in sending experts to developing countries is to help with the establishment, expansion, and improvement of local facilities and to enable developing countries ultimately to carry out the training required. Canadian assistance gives preference to the team approach over that of the individual adviser, and to institutional involvement in comprehensive, integrated projects and programs.

The trend in the advisers' program during 1967-68 was towards fewer but larger projects, allowing for economies in feasibility studies and in the administration of on-going projects. Initiatives were taken in selecting priority projects in relation to a recipient country's development program and Canadian capacity to implement. The active support of Canadian institutions and organizations was enlisted to implement assistance. For example, a team of experts from the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission was supplied through the External Aid Office to the Niger Dam Authority, to train personnel for the new Kainji Dam, 300 miles north of Lagos. The team will provide the technical advice necessary for the commissioning of the plant and assume initial responsibility for the operations of the plant and its transmission system. A three-year training program will involve, at the outset, 100 Nigerians and by the time the Ontario experts leave, about 200 fully-trained Nigerians will be occupying senior line positions.

The continuation and expansion of on-going projects was largely in the fields of agriculture, medicine, forestry, power, transport, communications, civil aviation, industry, engineering and public administration. An adviser in diesel locomotive maintenance scheduling worked with the Nigerian Railways Corporation; an evaluation team of three railway mechanical engineers assisted in the organi-

zation of the Zambian Railways on a three month assignment, followed by a team of three railway accountants whose tour of duty will last for two years. The Canadian National Railways cooperated with the External Aid Office in the planning and implementation of this project.

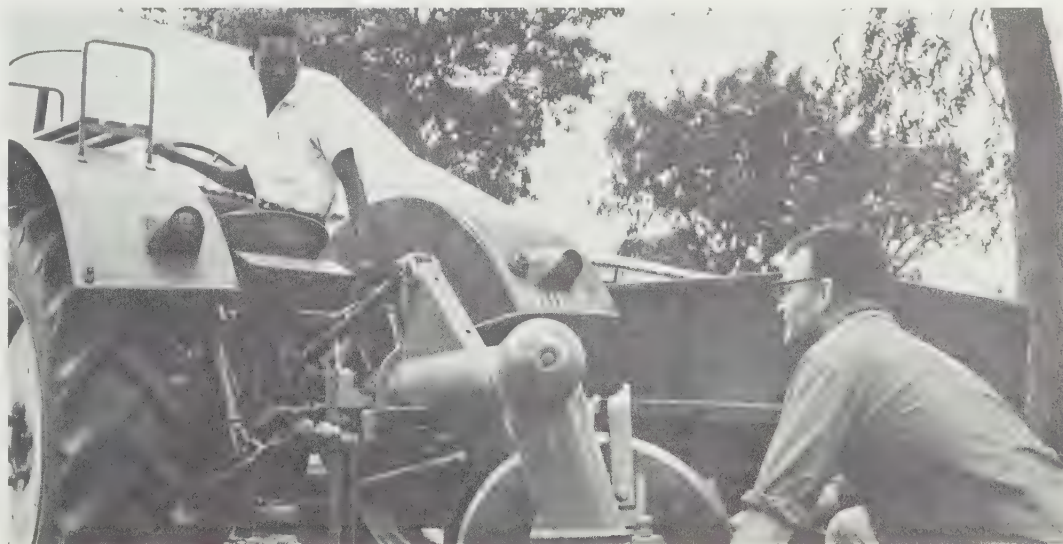
With the help of the Department of Transport, the External Aid Office provided Jamaica with advisory and consultant services for top level civil aviation management as well as a manager for the Montego Bay airport to meet a critical shortage of local expertise.

During the year under review, greater emphasis was placed on cooperation with international organizations. The tempo of nominations to the United Nations and its agencies increased significantly and Canadians served, for example, as resident

representative in Nigeria, division director for UNESCO, assistant director-general for the Asian Development Bank, thirty technical assistance experts were engaged in UN field projects in 24 countries while others were on assignments with UNESCO, FAO, and other international groups.

Assistance in recruiting was also given to the Commonwealth Secretariat in London to make available to developing members the expertise to further their economic and industrial progress. A senior Canadian economist was provided to assist the Secretariat staff.

Work continued on the creation of a detailed inventory of Canadian skills, which will enable the External Aid Office to respond even more promptly to future request for technical assistance.



Training in Canada

Young men and women who are being groomed for administrative and professional leadership in developing countries are brought to Canada each year for training in educational and technical institutions or for on-the-job training in Canadian industry.

In 1967-68, the Canadian training program began to lay increased stress on the need to relate training to priority manpower needs in the developing countries. It also emphasized graduate and specialist training over undergraduate courses.

Canada also moved towards the greater implementation of "third-country training". Under these arrangements, students from one developing country are trained in a neighboring developing country under Canadian sponsorship. In this way, students are not removed from their geographic environment and their training programs are more directly related to local needs. Another related benefit of this policy is the encouragement given to developing countries to increase construction of educational institutions.

To meet more effectively the needs of the developing countries, 12 special courses of training ranging from radio and television arts and techniques to public administration at the Universities of Ottawa and Carleton have been devised in recent years at educational, technical and trades institutions in Canada. In 1967, a new fisheries cooperative program was offered for the first time at the Extension Department, Memorial University, and the College of Fisheries of Newfoundland, St. John's. This course stressed community leadership and the organization and development of cooperatives, at the same time providing a comprehensive coverage of the managerial aspects of small-to-medium scale industrial operations.

The training aspect of Canadian assistance was closely integrated with other forms of Canadian



assistance and certain fields of study were emphasized to coordinate manpower development with continuing Canadian projects and Canadian expertise. Ghanaian teachers were being trained in Saskatchewan to replace Canadian staff at the Accra Trades Training Centre in Ghana, which was designed, built and equipped with Canadian assistance.

The Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada (AUCC), under contract with the External Aid Office, initiated an extensive study of the resources available in Canadian universities to support External Aid programs. While its main purpose was to point the way to the best future use of university resources in the aid field it was also assessing existing aid programs.

Other federal government departments assisted in the development of training courses. The Department of Energy, Mines and Resources organized and directed a successful, practical course in sur-

veying in the summer of 1967 which was expected to be a continuing feature of the program.

Over the years, good working relationships have been established with provincial governments. Training programs in Quebec government offices, agencies, technical and trade schools were arranged during 1967-68 by the Quebec Department of Education which placed candidates in appropriate positions. With the active participation of the External Aid Office, the Ontario Department of Agriculture planned, administered and financed a training program in Ontario in modern farm techniques for 30 Koreans.

The Commonwealth Scholarship and Fellowship Plan offers students of high calibre the opportunity to study in other Commonwealth countries with most of the scholars working in post-graduate programs and a limited number as research and visiting fellows. Canada participates in this program and during 1967-68 was host to 244 Commonwealth scholars.

Trainees/Field of Study (1950 to December 31, 1967)

	Colombo Plan	CCAP	SCAAP	Franco- phone Africa	Latin America	Common- wealth Countries	CS&FP	UN	AID	Other Agencies	Total
Administration and Planning.....	724	413	379	145	—	20	93	386	756	133	3,049
Agriculture.....	366	14	76	18	—	1	114	40	9	6	644
Civil Engineering and Construction.....	225	19	25	10	—	2	68	29	1	—	379
Education.....	529	285	337	98	8	5	201	117	39	5	1,624
Fisheries.....	62	3	5	—	—	—	2	30	4	—	106
Forestry.....	62	17	29	—	—	—	5	22	6	—	141
Health and Sanitation.....	713	41	149	40	—	2	34	16	75	7	1,077
Manufacturing.....	685	41	34	20	—	2	94	51	36	12	975
Mining and Surveys.....	234	42	111	8	—	2	44	58	8	7	514
Power and Utilities.....	589	21	31	26	2	2	84	43	62	50	910
Social Welfare.....	72	46	53	7	—	12	19	102	19	2	332
Transportation.....	105	6	21	32	—	—	8	62	8	5	247
Total.....	4,366	948	1,250	404	10	48	766	956	1,023	227	9,998

Education

Canadian educational assistance involves the sending abroad of teachers and professors, advisers and technical education experts to pass on their skills, knowledge and techniques to the peoples of developing nations. The provision of Canadian educational personnel is related to the development needs of the recipient country and to programs involving advisers, trainees and capital assistance in integrated projects wherever possible to make the most effective use of Canadian resources.

More than 25 percent of the 676 Canadians serving overseas in an educational capacity during 1967-68 were teacher trainers, with emphasis on mathematics, science, French and English, and vocational subjects. A substantial number of teachers in secondary schools participated in courses of in-service training. An increasing number of requests from developing countries were for advisers to ministries of education to assist in the planning of educational systems, for heads of school departments and principals, and for technical school instructors at the post-secondary level. Assistance was provided to fewer countries than in previous years and where possible, Canadian teachers were grouped for greater effect.

The External Aid Office undertook negotiations with several Canadian universities to enlist their assistance and involve them more closely in the planning and implementation of external aid activities. This type of cooperation is of continuing benefit to both parties and helps to build up pools of knowledge and expertise within Canadian universities. In this connection, the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada (AUCC) was commissioned to carry out a detailed study of the resources available to Canada's aid program within the university community.

Despite the shortage of university staff in Canada

there was an increase in the scope and extent of university assistance, through individual contracts and increasingly through projects undertaken by Canadian universities on behalf of the government. An allocation of \$1,627,900 was made to the five-year development of the first school of medicine at Kenyatta National Hospital, Nairobi.

During 1967-68, 723 Ghanaian students received full-time training at the Accra Trades Training Centre which was designed, constructed, equipped and staffed in cooperation with the Saskatchewan Department of Education. A teacher training course to upgrade instructors was initiated and evening courses were given to part-time students. While 13 Canadian teachers and 20 Ghanaian instructors served at the Accra school, 20 Ghanaian students received instructor training in Saskatchewan.

Teachers, instructors, principals and advisers served abroad on educational projects such as the Dar-es-Salaam Technical College, Tanzania, which also received Canadian equipment and training places in Canada for Tanzanian students. The Hardy Technical Institute at Amparai, Ceylon, had two Canadian teachers in agriculture and mechanical engineering. A two-month survey on technical education in Zambia was undertaken by a Canadian adviser. A Canadian principal and eight teachers were provided for the Bonaberi school in Cameroun. A feasibility study was made regarding the establishment of a Canadian educational assistance program for secondary teachers training in Ethiopia. Five educational specialists in teacher training continued their work in improvement of in-service training at the Kenyan Institute of Education In-Service Training. A team of educational advisers travelled to Ghana in September and worked on curricula development in the Ministry of Education.



Capital Assistance

Capital assistance continued in 1967-68 to form the largest part, in dollar terms, of Canadian aid to developing countries, representing approximately 85 percent of total allocations.

India, Pakistan and Ceylon requested industrial and basic commodities from Canada to alleviate their shortage of foreign exchange and to maintain the productivity of their industries. India received nickel, newsprint, woodpulp, asbestos and rubber worth \$1.815 million; Pakistan received aluminum, copper, woodpulp, tallow and nylon twine valued at \$2.599 million; and Ceylon was shipped asbestos at a Canadian cost of \$649,796.

Other types of goods supplied were in the form of equipment and building materials. Locomotives, ships, crop spraying aircraft, electrical apparatus, construction equipment, X-Ray machines and cobalt bombs are additional examples. Pipe, steel frames and hardware were some of the materials provided for the building of schools, universities, airports, fisheries buildings and power plants.

Canadian services were provided mainly in engineering fields and included pre-investment work such as feasibility studies and resource and mapping surveys. In many projects, the work undertaken included design and construction of bridges, schools, technical institutes and power stations.

The introduction of development loans into the Canadian aid program transferred the responsibility for dealing with Canadian suppliers and other companies to the recipient countries because the loan funds involved in projects transferred ownership to the recipients. This change necessitated the re-writing of procedures to give the recipient countries more administrative responsibility for procurement of their requirements.

The recipient government, through one of its

departments or agencies, now arranges for procurement, or, alternatively, issues import licences and authorizes end-users in the country to arrange their own procurement.

India uses the Indian Supply Mission in Washington to assist in its purchasing where large projects are involved. Some countries are using Canadian consultants and others are using the Canadian Commercial Corporation.

FOOD AID

During 1967-68, Canada provided food aid to the value of \$75 million which included \$63.6 million under bilateral programs, \$8.9 million to the World

Food Program (WFP) and \$2.5 million to UNRWA. Foods shipped included wheat, flour, oats, whole and skim milk powders, processed cheese, beans, peas and fish.

Although food aid was provided to relieve short-term deficiencies, Canadian assistance stressed long-term agricultural development. In some countries, this included comprehensive agricultural studies and the provision of agricultural equipment and special training. In others, it involved assistance with dairy farming and the provision of pure bred cattle, spraying equipment and fertilizers. Assistance was also given in irrigation and the development of water supplies in rural and urban areas.



Allocations by Field of Economic Activity

Colombo Plan/Disbursements of Allocations by Field of Economic Activity (\$ Thousands)

		Agri- culture and Rural Develop- ment	Commod- ities	Education	Energy	Food	Health and Social Services	Industrial Plants and Related Works	Natural Resources	Comm- unica- tions	Trans- portation	Public Utilities	Technical Assist- ance	Total
India.....	1952 to 1967....	716.8	111,906.8	.3	62,147.8	212,598.5	1,289.2	—	210.0	253.2	36,338.5	2,300.4	4,988.9	442,179.0*
	1968.....	123.6	11,145.1	—	1,744.5	50,405.7	57.1	376.0	—	—	7,053.6	748.9	743.3	72,397.8
	Total.....	840.4	123,051.9	.3	63,892.3	263,004.2	1,346.3	376.0	210.0	253.2	43,392.1	3,049.3	5,732.2	514,576.8
Pakistan.....	1952 to 1967....	2,247.0	57,007.0	14.8	67,441.6	51,508.2	2,013.2	8,385.9	4,508.0	—	59.8	8,390.4	4,435.7	206,011.6
	1968.....	72.3	5,412.0	—	4,490.4	8,500.0	218.8	74.4	13.6	—	170.6	2,189.6	590.0	21,731.7
	Total.....	2,319.3	62,419.0	14.8	71,932.0	60,008.2	2,232.0	8,460.3	4,521.6	—	230.4	10,580.0	5,025.7	227,743.3
Ceylon.....	1952 to 1967....	704.2	1,123.6	309.0	—	20,281.6	2.2	974.7	3,124.5	—	7,381.4	3,068.0	2,177.3	39,146.5
	1968.....	—	649.8	—	—	1,999.9	—	—	72.4	—	1,729.8	—	243.5	4,695.4
	Total.....	704.2	1,773.4	309.0	—	22,281.5	2.2	974.7	3,196.9	—	9,111.2	3,068.0	2,420.8	43,841.9
Malaysia.....	1954 to 1967....	—	—	3,781.9	869.0	—	81.9	10.2	1,165.7	474.4	182.9	343.2	5,394.4	12,303.6
	1968.....	—	—	168.4	25.1	—	58.5	—	403.4	13.3	—	134.1	1,500.3	2,303.1
	Total.....	—	—	3,950.3	894.1	—	140.4	10.2	1,569.1	487.7	182.9	477.3	6,894.7	14,606.7
Thailand.....	1954 to 1967....	—	—	—	—	—	79.5	—	—	—	274.3	—	1,498.1	1,851.9
	1968.....	—	—	47.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	222.1	—	780.8	1,050.1
	Total.....	—	—	47.2	—	—	79.5	—	—	—	496.4	—	2,278.9	2,902.0
South Vietnam.....	1955 to 1967....	—	—	5.5	—	833.9	367.1	—	—	—	—	—	3,065.3	4,271.8
	1968.....	—	—	73.8	—	—	696.0	—	—	—	—	—	744.6	1,514.4
	Total.....	—	—	79.3	—	833.9	1,063.1	—	—	—	—	—	3,809.9	5,786.2
Cambodia and Laos....	1954 to 1967....	13.6	—	9.7	—	99.9	—	2.9	—	—	—	—	1,656.3	1,782.4
	1968.....	—	—	39.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	420.9	460.7
	Total.....	13.6	—	49.5	—	99.9	—	2.9	—	—	—	—	2,077.2	2,243.1
Other South-East Asian Countries.....	1951 to 1967....	446.7	—	193.0	27.0	5,582.8	326.4	49.4	1,290.6	—	1,929.0	—	7,400.8	17,245.7
	1968.....	—	—	54.7	—	26.0	—	—	—	—	206.4	—	1,108.8	1,395.9
	Total.....	446.7	—	247.7	27.0	5,608.8	326.4	49.4	1,290.6	—	2,135.4	—	8,509.6	18,641.6
Total Disbursements....	1951 to 1967....	4,128.3	170,037.4	4,314.2	130,485.4	290,904.9	4,159.5	9,423.1	10,298.8	727.6	46,165.9	14,102.0	30,616.8	724,792.5
	1968.....	195.9	17,206.9	383.9	6,260.0	60,931.6	1,030.4	450.4	489.4	13.3	9,382.5	3,072.6	6,132.2	105,549.1
	Total.....	4,324.2	187,244.3	4,698.1	136,745.4	351,836.5	5,189.9	9,873.5	10,788.2	740.9	55,548.4	17,174.6	36,749.0	840,341.6

* includes forgiveness of principal payments on India's Wheat loans amounting to \$9,428.6

Special Commonwealth African Program/Disbursements of Allocations by Field of Economic Activity (\$ Thousands)

		Agri- culture and Rural Develop- ment	Commod- ities	Education	Energy	Food	Health and Social Services	Industrial Plants and Related Works	Natural Resources	Communi- cations	Trans- portation	Public Utilities	Technical Assist- ance	Total
Ghana	1959 to 1967 ..	340.6	—	1,094.4	—	1,981.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,473.6	9,889.7
	1968	65.8	—	82.2	—	1,999.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,042.4	4,190.3
	Total	406.4	—	1,176.6	—	3,981.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,516.0	14,080.0
Nigeria.....	1960 to 1967.....	200.2	—	41.8	—	—	—	—	3,268.7	3,030.9	—	—	4,856.6	11,396.2
	1968	9.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	576.7	944.8	—	—	1,150.3	2,680.8
	Total	209.2	—	41.8	—	—	—	—	3,845.4	3,975.7	—	—	6,006.9	14,077.0
Tanzania.....	1962 to 1967.....	—	—	244.3	—	—	52.2	21.0	976.5	—	8.1	24.9	2,755.4	4,074.3
	1968	—	—	15.5	—	—	43.8	—	521.5	—	—	1,770.0	1,327.9	3,686.8
	Total	—	—	259.8	—	—	96.0	21.0	1,498.0	—	8.1	1,794.9	4,083.3	7,761.1
Kenya.....	1962 to 1967.....	—	—	45.2	—	—	—	—	893.8	32.8	92.5	—	2,183.3	3,247.6
	1968	—	—	71.5	—	—	—	—	149.0	—	—	—	1,133.4	1,353.9
	Total	—	—	116.7	—	—	—	—	1,042.8	32.8	92.5	—	3,316.7	4,601.5
Uganda.....	1961 to 1967.....	—	—	43.3	—	—	—	31.8	119.2	—	—	—	2,146.0	2,340.3
	1968	—	—	(2.7)	—	—	—	—	78.2	—	—	—	803.3	878.8
	Total	—	—	40.6	—	—	—	31.8	197.4	—	—	—	2,949.3	3,219.1
East African Community.....	1968	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	145.4	145.4
Other SCAAP Disbursements.....	1961 to 1967.....	—	—	48.0	—	—	—	184.1	45.8	—	350.7	—	3,599.8	4,044.3
	1968	—	—	21.5	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	48.8	—	1,448.0	1,702.5
	Total	—	—	69.5	—	—	—	184.1	45.9	—	399.5	—	5,047.8	5,746.8
Total Disbursements.....	1959 to 1967.....	540.8	—	1,517.0	—	1,981.1	52.2	52.8	5,304.0	3,063.7	443.2	24.9	22,014.7	34,992.4
	1968	74.8	—	188.1	—	1,999.9	43.8	184.1	1,325.5	944.8	56.9	1,770.0	8,050.7	14,638.6
	Total	615.6	—	1,705.1	—	3,981.0	96.0	236.9	6,629.5	4,008.5	500.1	1,794.9	30,065.4	49,631.0

Independent French-Speaking African States Program/Disbursements of Allocations by Field of Economic Activity (\$ Thousands)

		Agri- culture and Rural Develop- ment	Commod- ities	Education	Energy	Food	Health and Social Services	Industrial Plants and Related Works	Natural Resources	Communi- cations	Trans- portation	Public Utilities	Technical Assist- ance	Total
Rwanda	1964 to 1967 ..	—	—	653.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,270.7	1,923.8
	1968	—	—	0.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	746.6	747.5
	Total	—	—	654.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,017.3	2,671.3
Cameroun	1962 to 1967 ..	—	—	92.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,481.5	1,574.1
	1968	—	—	2.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	19.2	—	1,046.3	1,067.6
	Total	—	—	94.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	19.2	—	2,527.8	2,641.7
Senegal.....	1963 to 1967.....	—	—	27.8	—	493.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	609.5	1,130.3
	1968	—	—	3.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	693.1	697.0
	Total	—	—	31.7	—	493.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,302.6	1,827.3
Tunisia.....	1965 to 1967.....	—	—	—	—	—	6.9	—	—	—	—	—	988.4	995.3
	1968	—	—	—	—	1,000.0	4.3	—	—	—	—	—	1,021.4	2,025.7
	Total	—	—	—	—	1,000.0	11.2	—	—	—	—	—	2,009.8	3,021.0
Algeria.....	1965 to 1967.....	—	—	—	—	998.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	93.3	1,091.5
	1968	—	—	—	—	.4	—	—	—	1.8	—	—	356.1	358.3
	Total	—	—	—	—	998.6	—	—	—	1.8	—	—	449.4	1,449.8
Morocco.....	1963 to 1967.....	—	—	12.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	299.1	311.2
	1968	—	—	—	—	1,499.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	147.9	1,647.8
	Total	—	—	12.1	—	1,499.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	447.0	1,959.0
Congo-Kinshasa.....	1963 to 1967.....	—	—	93.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	405.4	499.0
	1968	—	—	104.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	186.4	291.0
	Total	—	—	198.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	591.8	790.0
Other IFAS Countries.....	1962 to 1967.....	—	—	816.8	17.2	—	—	—	—	—	195.0	—	2,247.0	3,276.0
	1968	—	—	28.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,523.4	1,552.1
	Total	—	—	845.5	17.2	—	—	—	—	—	195.0	—	3,770.4	4,828.1
Total Disbursements.....	1962 to 1967.....	—	—	1,696.0	17.2	1,491.2	6.9	—	—	—	195.0	—	7,394.9	10,801.2
	1968	—	—	140.2	—	2,500.3	4.3	—	—	1.8	19.2	—	5,721.2	8,387.0
	Total	—	—	1,836.2	17.2	3,991.5	11.2	—	—	1.8	214.2	—	13,116.1	19,188.2

Commonwealth Caribbean Assistance Program/Disbursements of Allocations by Field of Economic Activity (\$ Thousands)

		Agri- culture and Rural Develop- ment	Commod- ities	Education	Energy	Food	Health and Social Services	Industrial Plants and Related Works	Natural Resources	Communi- cations	Trans- portation	Public Utilities	Technical Assist- ance	Total
West Indies Federation.....	1959 to 1963....	—	—	217.5	—	—	—	10.2	34.7	—	6,440.9	55.1	591.4	7,349.8
Jamaica.....	1958 to 1967....	—	—	388.5	—	—	—	—	0.5	—	24.9	98.0	1,041.7	1,553.6
	1968.....	—	—	326.9	—	—	74.1	—	12.6	—	357.8	609.5	627.2	2,008.1
	Total.....	—	—	715.4	—	—	74.1	—	13.1	—	382.7	707.5	1,668.9	3,561.7
Trinidad.....	1964 to 1967....	210.3	65.8	2.0	—	—	—	123.5	264.3	—	609.6	538.6	1,435.2	3,249.3
	1968.....	261.8	—	—	—	—	—	306.5	228.2	—	287.4	130.4	637.5	1,851.8
	Total.....	472.1	65.8	2.0	—	—	—	430.0	492.5	—	897.0	669.0	2,072.7	5,101.1
Guyana.....	1961 to 1967....	—	—	9.0	—	—	47.7	6.9	313.8	—	722.3	15.8	816.3	1,931.8
	1968.....	—	—	—	—	—	26.0	9.4	752.8	—	467.8	23.1	342.3	1,621.4
	Total.....	—	—	9.0	—	—	73.7	16.3	1,066.6	—	1,190.1	38.9	1,158.6	3,553.2
Br. Honduras, Barbados, Little Seven.....	1961 to 1967....	—	—	2,041.1	—	—	—	9.9	—	—	744.7	629.1	2,917.8	6,342.6
	1968.....	84.6	—	84.2	—	—	38.0	52.5	—	—	136.2	506.5	1,385.4	2,287.4
	Total.....	84.6	—	2,125.3	—	—	38.0	62.4	—	—	880.9	1,135.6	4,303.2	8,630.0
University of The West Indies.....	1967.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	239.7	239.7
	1968.....	—	—	49.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	348.9	398.8
	Total.....	—	—	49.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	588.6	638.5
Total Disbursements.....	1958 to 1967....	210.3	65.8	2,658.1	—	—	47.7	150.5	613.3	—	8,542.4	1,336.6	7,042.1	20,666.8
	1968.....	346.4	—	461.0	—	—	138.1	368.4	993.6	—	1,249.2	1,269.5	3,341.3	8,167.5
		556.7	65.8	3,119.1	—	—	185.8	518.9	1,606.9	—	9,791.6	2,606.1	10,383.4	28,834.3

Other Programs/Disbursements of Allocations by Field of Economic Activity (\$ Thousands)

		Agri- culture and Rural Develop- ment	Commod- ities	Education	Energy	Food	Health and Social Services	Industrial Plants and Related Works	Natural Resources	Communi- cations	Trans- portation	Public Utilities	Technical Assist- ance	Total
Non-Plan Countries														
Other Commonwealth Countries.....	1960 to 1967.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	134.9	134.9
	1968.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	68.7	68.7
	Total.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	203.6	203.6
Dominican Republic.....	1966.....	—	—	—	—	298.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	298.3
Ethiopia.....	1968.....	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1
Turkey.....	1968.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	614.0	—	—	27.7	641.7
Commonwealth Scholarship Plan.....	1960 to 1967.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,896.0	5,896.0
	1968.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,186.4	1,186.4
	Total.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,082.4	7,082.4
International Emergency Relief.....	1951 to 1967.....	—	—	—	—	14,798.1	466.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	15,264.4
	1968.....	—	—	—	—	118.0	—	—	—	—	121.0	—	—	239.0
	Total.....	—	—	—	—	14,916.1	466.3	—	—	—	121.0	—	—	15,503.4
Non-Governmental Organizations.....	1966 to 1967.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,224.2	1,224.2
	1968.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,739.6	1,739.6
	Total.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,963.8	2,963.8
Total Disbursements.....	1951 to 1967.....	—	—	—	—	15,096.4	466.3	—	—	—	—	—	7,255.1	22,817.8
	1968.....	—	—	0.1	—	118.0	—	—	—	614.0	121.0	—	3,022.4	3,875.5
		—	—	0.1	—	15,214.4	466.3	—	—	614.0	121.0	—	10,277.5	26,693.3

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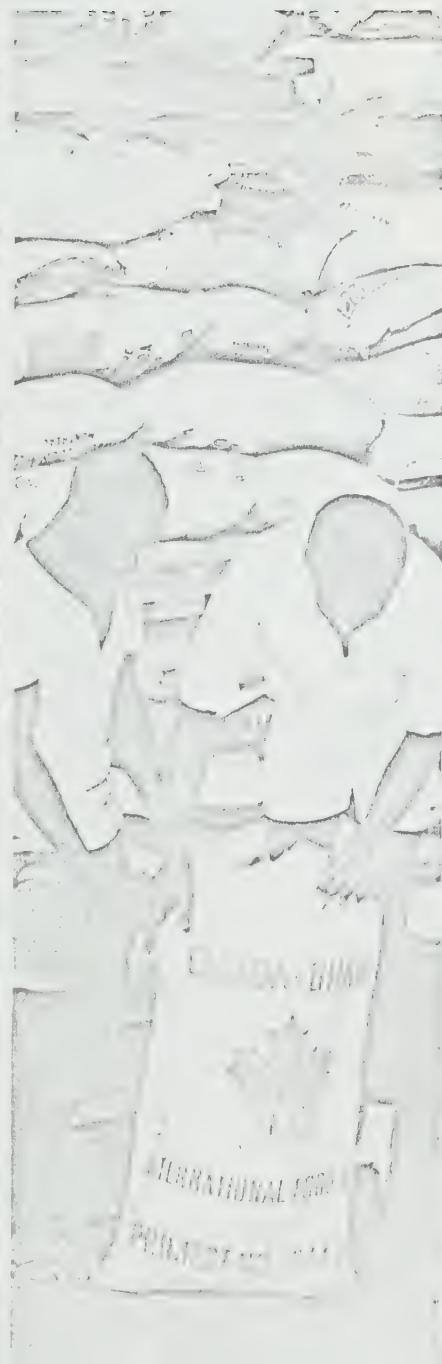
Material for this booklet was prepared by the
Information Division, External Aid Office, 75 Albert
Street, Ottawa.

Published under the authority of the Hon. Mitchell
Sharp, P.C., Secretary of State for External Affairs.

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ROGER DUHAMEL, F.R.S.C.
Queen's Printer and Controller of Stationery
Ottawa, Canada
1968

Catalogue No. E94-468



CA1EA81

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CIDA

Annual Review

'69

 Canadian International
Development Agency



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Minister's Message

As the Minister responsible for Canada's program of assistance to the developing nations of the world, it gives me great pleasure to present the "Annual Review — 1969" of the Canadian International Development Agency which administers this program.

The relationships between the wealthier industrialized nations and the less developed world are approaching a virtual crossroads. The international community is looking hard at the lessons that have been learned in the last two decades in which assistance to the less developed nations has become an important aspect of international life. Important decisions must be taken about the future course of the international development effort in light of the present priorities of donor countries and the changing needs and attitudes of less developed nations. The most significant contribution to this process of rethinking and reorientation is the report that has just been made by the International Commission headed by our distinguished former Prime Minister, the Rt. Hon. Lester B. Pearson. It has identified clearly the key issues about which decisions must be made and presented important recommendations for consideration by both the wealthier and the less developed nations.

Having undertaken in the past year a thorough review of our own policies in the international development field as part of the Canadian Government's overall review of foreign policy, we expect to be in a position to make an early response to the issues raised in the Pearson Commission Report.

In the meantime, I am pleased to report that CIDA is bringing to bear an increasingly impressive array of professional skills and management capabilities to meet the demands of a program that is both growing and changing. Through it Canada is making a contribution, of which all Canadians can be proud, to the evolution of a more just and peaceful world society.



Hon. Mitchell Sharp,
Secretary of State for External Affairs.

The President's Message

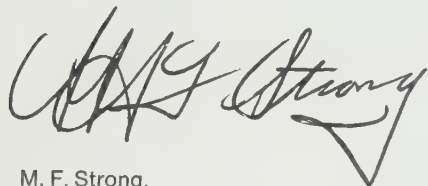
The present Review reports on the activities which the Canadian International Development Agency carries out on behalf of the people of Canada. It is designed not only to give an up-to-date picture of these activities, but also to provide a deeper understanding and appreciation of the Canadian role in international development.

CIDA is an ever-changing Agency, gearing itself to meet new challenges in the highly complex field of international development. With a view to achieving maximum effectiveness in the administration of a growing aid program, CIDA has been restructuring its organization.

The basic function of CIDA is to bring Canadian resources and services to bear on the needs of the less developed nations. To do this, CIDA must maintain direct and continuing relationships with all the resources available in Canadian society — universities, schools, businesses and cooperatives, farm organizations, the labour movement and professional groups. It must also become familiar with the requirements for development and the conditions of life within the less developed countries, and be able to work directly with governments and other organizations in these countries — often in a totally different cultural, social and economic milieu from that of Canada.

This Review outlines the progress of Canadian international development assistance during the fiscal year 1968-69 and during the balance of 1969.

I hope that the "Annual Review — 1969" will be of interest to all Canadians whose continued interest and support make these activities possible.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "M. F. Strong". The signature is stylized, with the first letters of the first and last names being large and prominent.

M. F. Strong,
President



The Hon. Mitchell Sharp, Secretary of State for
External Affairs, and Maurice F. Strong, President of
CIDA.



Canada and International Development Assistance

The whole concept of international development assistance is being subjected today to a great deal of fundamental rethinking and critical reappraisal. The World Bank Group is being reorientated under the leadership of its new President, Robert McNamara. The developmental role of the United Nations and its specialized agencies has been the subject of an intensive examination by a study group headed by Sir Robert Jackson. President Nixon has established a special commission to review the United States aid program. On an ecumenical basis, the Protestant, Orthodox and Roman Catholic Churches are mounting a new program of action in international development. A special committee of the United Nations is well advanced with preparations for the second development decade.

One of the most important of these exercises in rethinking and reappraisal is the Commission on International Development, set up on the initiative of the World Bank and headed by Canada's former Prime Minister, the Rt. Hon. Lester B. Pearson. The Commission's report, released on the first day of October, 1969, is one of the most comprehensive and timely analyses of the development situation that has ever been made.

The Pearson Commission Report comes at a time when the Canadian Government faces some important decisions. Canada's basic policies and future role in the field of international development have been studied intensively during the past year as part of the government's overall review of foreign policy. The decisions taken as a result of these studies and in light of the Pearson Report will set the future direction for this important aspect of Canada's international relations.

Meanwhile, in keeping with our changing conceptions of international development and Canada's role in it, the Government decided on a change of name from the "External Aid Office" to the "Canadian International Development Agency" — or CIDA. The new name more accurately reflects the nature of our work. "Development" is our business: we act as the instrument of the Government of Canada, assisting in the development of the less developed nations of the world. This is necessarily a cooperative process. We work in partnership by making our experience, skills and resources available to help other countries achieve their development goals. While our assistance is designed primarily to help them, it brings important benefits to us — expanded markets for our products, valuable experience for our people and, hopefully, in the long run a better, more secure world for our children.

Although development cannot be defined in economic terms alone, a "less developed country" is generally regarded as one with an annual per capita income of less than \$500. Of the 115 countries having populations of one million or more, 77 are less developed. And the average per capita income in these less developed countries as a whole is about \$145 a year. Twenty-nine, in fact, have per capita incomes of \$100 or less — some as low as \$40. By contrast, in the past two years alone, the average per capita income of Canadians has *increased* by more than \$180.

And so the gap between the rich and the poor continues to widen.

The scale of the needs is so vast and the crisis that looms so grave that solutions cannot be worked out in a local or even a purely national context. Development is an international problem. Canadians will be deeply affected by the consequences; they must be involved in the solutions.

"Development", of course, involves a great deal more than "aid". It is a complex process of growth in which the basic initiative and most of the resources must and do come from the "developing" country itself.

As the true goal of international development is to increase the happiness and well-being of the people living in the less developed countries, it is apparent that they themselves must ultimately determine their particular development objectives and the direction and dynamics of their own growth. Equally, it is the people of these countries who must accept primary responsibility for their own development and provide most of the resources it requires. This demands a significant degree of economic sacrifice and internal social and political self-discipline. It also demands acceptance of the reality that development is a difficult and often painful process requiring continuous efforts over relatively long periods of time.

Aid from others can only play a supporting or marginal role, although in playing that role it inevitably influences the development process of the recipient. It may contribute to, detract from, or distort the achievement of the real goals of the society to which it is directed. Change is a fundamental aspect of the development process, and during periods of change the internal forces that work in a society are often in a state of disequilibrium which can make the marginal role of the external influences much more important, even decisive at a given point in time.

Our understanding of the economics of the development process is far more advanced than our understanding of overall cause-and-effect relationships. There is a substantial body of evidence to show that the transfer of economic resources to a less developed country increases the economic growth of the recipient. It is much more difficult to demonstrate a corresponding improvement in the well-being of its people. However, all less developed countries have made economic growth one of their priority objectives, whatever their overall development goals might be. All agree that relief of poverty is a necessary precondition to improving the well-being of their people. Economic development has therefore provided the principal common denominator, as an immediate objective on which both donors and recipients could agree, and most of the international development effort has been aimed at this goal. It is also the area in which the donor countries can make their most direct contribution.

Economic growth *per se* is not the end of the development process, but is a means of accomplishing the larger goals of development. There is a growing appreciation of the need to adopt a much more balanced approach towards the development process, to ensure that economic growth becomes an engine of social progress and that development assistance supports the kind of economic change most likely to advance the social aims of the country to which it is directed.

Economic and social development has been a primary goal of the less developed countries for about two decades, from the time the great movement for national independence swept through Asia and Africa. Most of their people lived a marginal or submarginal existence; there was little accumulated capital and a low rate of savings. Highly skilled people were relatively scarce, and educational sys-

A Canadian instructor with students in the general mechanics workshop, De-La-Salle Technical College of Douala, Cameroun.



tems did not provide the kind of training and education required to run a modern, industrialized state. Government administrative systems were grossly inadequate and there was a dearth of the kind of institutions needed to support economic growth. Many of these countries lack a common national language and were further divided by conflicting religious, tribal, racial and political loyalties. Conditions on the whole were much less favourable than those which faced the now-wealthy, industrialized nations when they began their period of rapid growth.

Despite these obstacles, the less developed countries have made remarkable progress. Between 1950 and 1967 they increased their aggregate production of goods and services by an annual average of some 4.8 per cent — considerably greater than the growth rates experienced by any of the wealthy countries in the early stages of their development. Although per capita growth rates were reduced by the high rate of population increase, they nevertheless compare very favourably with the early experience of the industrialized countries. A total of 35 countries — 12 in Africa, 11 in Latin America and 12 in Asia — recorded minimum increases in per capita income of at least 2 per cent between 1961 and 1967. During the 1960's — the United Nations' development decade — average total growth rates for 70 of the less developed countries met the 5 per cent annual target, and 20 of them maintained growth rates of over 6 per cent per annum.

The less developed countries financed some 85 per cent of total investment in this period from domestic savings. Considering the element of sacrifice involved, saving rates in these countries have been raised to an impressive level.

Between 1950 and 1967 the average growth of manufacturing production in the less developed countries was more than 7 per cent per year, compared with 5.3 per cent for the world as a whole. From 1948 to 1967 the growth rate of railway freight traffic in the less developed countries was four times greater, and that of electrical energy was about 50 per cent higher, than in the industrialized nations. Tremendous improvements have been made in public health and most of the less developed countries have recorded increases in life expectancy which took more than a century to achieve in the more industrialized nations. This, of course, has been a mixed blessing in that it has given rise to the population explosion.

There has been a vast increase in the number of people receiving education. Between 1950 and 1965, enrolment in primary schools in the less developed countries rose from 57 million to 137 million, in secondary schools from 1.5 million to 5.8 million, and in post-secondary schools and universities from 1 million to 3.5 million. Annual rates of growth for education expenditures have increased significantly.

The two principal sectors in which growth has been less spectacular are agricultural production and export earnings. In many of the less developed countries food output has scarcely kept pace with population growth, and in some of them it lagged behind. But in the past three years there has been a remarkable turnaround in production figures and in prospects for the agricultural sector, due mainly to the dramatic impact of the high-yielding varieties of wheat and rice. This year, India's cereal production exceeded the previous record by about 11 million tons; Pakistan's wheat production rose by 50 per cent in two years and Ceylon's production of rice went up by more than one third.

During the 1960's the export earnings of the less developed countries rose by an average of slightly over 6 per cent per year — a noteworthy performance, as the increase in demand for their traditional exports has been slow and prices have been depressed. However, their rate of growth in export earnings is almost 50 per cent less than that experienced by the industrialized countries in the same period, and their share of world trade has declined from 27 per cent in 1953 to 19 per cent in 1967.

Considering the obstacles the less developed countries have faced, the record of the past two decades is indeed a remarkable one. And it has been due much more to the efforts of the less developed countries themselves than to the help they have received from others. Nevertheless, the marginal impact of development assistance should not be underestimated. Although foreign aid has only amounted to an average of about 2 per cent of the total income of the less developed countries, it has provided about 10 per cent of their new investment. It has also been accompanied by important inputs of skill and technology, and in many instances has played a catalytic and stimulating role that has exercised an important leverage effect on the development of the recipient country.



Both groups — the more developed and the less developed nations — have learned a great deal about the development process during this period. The important lesson is that success is possible — that despite the difficulties facing the less developed countries it is feasible to improve their economic performance and to effect significant improvements in the economic well being of their people. It has also been demonstrated beyond doubt that external assistance, in the form of both capital and skills, can make a useful contribution to the development process and can make a substantial — perhaps decisive — difference in the rate of progress.

Canada is linked with 15 other “donor” nations in the Development Assistance Committee of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, which provides 95 per cent of the world’s development assistance. The total flow of DAC assistance has increased slowly but steadily since 1962. But it still represents only about \$11.50 per person per year for the people of the DAC countries, and this must be spread over nearly 2½ billion people. Measured as a percentage of gross national income, the flow from DAC countries has declined since 1962. In 1961 the average was 1.2 per cent of their combined national incomes; today it is 0.9 per cent. The net flow of official aid in relation to national income has been declining slightly for most of the major developed countries, while the flow from smaller countries has been increasing. Present evidence indicates a levelling-off in the total amount of international development assistance. In Canada, actual allocations rose from \$288,600,000 in 1968-69 to \$338,100,000 in 1969-70. Of this, \$269,700,000 was for bilateral assistance and \$68,400,000 was provided through multi-lateral agencies such as the United Nations and the World Bank Group.

Framed in the poles of a Bengali fishing net is one of the towers erected by Canada in Pakistan’s growing network of transmission lines.

Canada played a leading role in the replenishment of the soft loan fund administered by the International Development Association, the World Bank's instrument for making interest-free loans available to countries of special need. In fact, Canada was one of the few countries which agreed to increase its contribution voluntarily above its normal pro rata share so that the replenishment exercise could be completed successfully. Canada also agreed to provide \$25 million to the Special Fund of the Asian Development Bank for soft loans, and was active in the formation of a new regional bank for the Commonwealth Caribbean area. Recently, Canada increased its contribution to the United Nations Development Program by 20 per cent to \$16,200,000 and became the fourth largest supporter of this most important U.N. program.

Canada continued the policy of bilateral aid to certain countries of concentration, channelling most of these funds to areas in which we have special interests and where Canadian resources can best contribute to development. The major recipients are: India, Pakistan, Ceylon and Malaysia (in the Colombo Plan region of Asia); Nigeria and Ghana (in Commonwealth Africa); Tunisia, Cameroun and Senegal (in Francophone Africa); and the Commonwealth Caribbean area taken as a whole. The remaining bilateral funds were allocated, mainly through technical assistance programs, to more than fifty other countries or territories. Bilateral aid has been, until now, basically responsive in nature; but this does not mean that CIDA waits passively for requests.

Over the last year there has been increasing consultation and communication between CIDA and developing countries. We are making them more aware of Canada's skills, resources, and interests in selected fields relevant to their development needs, and requests are increasing for assistance within these particular fields. This "sectoral" concentration combined with our policy of "geographical" concentration assures that Canadian aid will have maximum effect.

Canadian bilateral aid continues to be used mainly to provide Canadian goods and services for the less developed countries. But two important changes have been made which mitigate the unfavourable implications of aid-tying for the recipient countries, and increase the number of Canadian suppliers who can share in the business available under the Canadian program. Now, under certain circumstances, up to 25 per cent of Canada's contribution to a development project may be used to cover local costs — such as local labour and materials — normally borne by the receiving country. Also, the minimum Canadian content of

goods supplied has been reduced from 80 to 66⅔ per cent, permitting our aid funds to be used for a much wider range of Canadian goods under competitive conditions.

During 1969 there were about 2,000 students and trainees from less developed countries studying in Canada under CIDA auspices. Most were in educational institutions but some were receiving training in industrial firms and other private and governmental organizations. This program is being subjected to intensive examination to assure that the only people brought to Canada are those who require specialized training not available in their own country or region. CIDA is giving increasing attention to projects which provide education and training in the developing country itself, or often in another country in the same region where conditions resemble those in the student's home country.

About 700 Canadian teachers are working overseas through CIDA programs, mainly to develop and improve indigenous educational capabilities, with the understanding that our teachers should be replaced as soon as local teachers are trained. Teacher trainers rather than classroom instructors are emphasized.

Under the technical assistance program, CIDA now has 250 experts abroad carrying out a variety of professional and technical jobs. Increasingly, technical assistance and training in Canada are integral parts of projects in which Canada is supplying capital assistance. Teams of Canadian experts undertake specific assignments with significant long-range impact on the development of local capabilities, and local personnel are trained in Canada so they can ultimately take full responsibility for the projects.

Bilateral/Multilateral Allocations 1968-69 (\$ Millions)



Under CIDA's commodity aid program, fertilizer, sulphur, copper, nickel, aluminum, newsprint and other items were shipped abroad at a total cost of \$56,500,000.

Food aid is an important aspect of our program in the light of a rapidly rising world population and a continuing imbalance of food supplies in many world regions. Food aid can never be a satisfactory long-term solution to the problem of hunger in the less developed nations, but it can and does relieve immediate needs caused by crop failure and natural disasters. Its provision can also contribute to long-term development by freeing scarce foreign exchange so that the recipient country can direct its resources to development programs. Last year, food-aid allocations to India amounted to \$40 million, to Pakistan \$5 million, to Ceylon \$2 million and to other countries \$22 million. In the last five years 23 nations have received Canadian food aid. Increased production of cereal grains has eased the need somewhat this year, but food aid will likely remain as a significant though diminishing element of Canada's development assistance program.

Almost one quarter of Canada's aid is capital assistance for physical plant and equipment, in the form of school buildings, power and irrigation dams, transmission lines, airports, harbours and resource surveys. During the year CIDA completed 240 projects costing \$137,360,000, continued assistance to 276 projects carried over from the previous year, and undertook to help finance 243 new capital projects.

One of the principal reasons for the imbalance between the less developed and the more industrialized countries of the world is the vastly disproportionate amount of scientific and technological development that has taken place in the industrialized nations. Some 98 percent of all expenditures on research and development are made in the wealthier nations, where advanced scientific and technological capabilities already have introduced unprecedented multipliers into economic growth. Unless this imbalance is rectified there can be little real hope for a fundamental improvement in the relative position of the less developed nations. The very science and technology which has brought wealth to the few can be used to bring a better life to the many. The decisions taken in this decade about the deployment of resources and the direction of scientific and technological development will largely predetermine the policies and issues of the 1970's and 1980's.

It is not simply a matter of transferring to the less developed countries the benefits of our science and technology. We must help them to adapt what they learn from us to their own particular needs and aspirations. We must help them to develop their own scientific and technological capabilities within the framework of their own systems of values and priorities.

The government has disclosed that it intends to establish in Canada an International Development Research Centre designed to enable Canada to play a special role in this important aspect of the development process.

A program launched in the past year — potentially one of CIDA's most significant new programs — assists non-government and voluntary agencies to increase the scale and the scope of their own contributions to international development. It is estimated that these agencies provide about \$35,000,000 annually for overseas development. Many, such as the missionary societies, have been in the development assistance business for a long time. Increased private programs are an important complement to the official government CIDA program, particularly in areas where their special experience and private character enables them to operate more effectively than government.

Another important addition to CIDA's activities during the year was the establishment of the Business and Industry Division. Canadian industry has long participated in the development assistance program as a supplier of goods and services. However, many firms have experience, skill and access to markets which enable them to make an important contribution to the less developed countries while pursuing their own legitimate commercial interests. In conjunction with the Department of Industry, Trade and Commerce, CIDA can help Canadian firms identify suitable opportunities for direct participation in the less developed countries and use the various programs of special assistance available to them.

See table page 24.

Canada has provided two-way radios for medical centres in the Malaysian jungle.





Multilateral Programs

An important part of the funds allocated to the Canadian assistance program each year is used for multilateral aid. The term "multilateral aid" describes the flow of assistance from a multinational pool of resources, as opposed to bilateral aid, which flows from a single donor country. The UN family, including the World Bank, constitutes the vast majority of multilateral aid-giving institutions; the exceptions being the Regional Development Banks and a number of smaller agencies.

About 20 per cent of Canada's total effort in the field of international development in the fiscal year 1968-69 was provided in this form. Multilateral assistance gives expression to Canada's aspirations for a world community and enables Canada to take part in large-scale development operations conducted through multilateral agencies. The various organizations receiving multilateral aid from Canada carry out development assistance projects in many parts of the world, including some countries where Canada has no direct diplomatic representation and it would be difficult to administer bilateral programs. By giving assistance multilaterally, Canada also has access to a large reservoir of experience and expertise in the various international organizations, and benefits not only from having its contributions administered by these organizations but also from consultations which assist in planning bilateral assistance.

United Nations — Canada's contribution to the development programs of the United Nations is part of its continuing support of that system.

The central financing agency of the United Nations in the aid field is the United Nations Development Program. Voluntary contributions from member governments are used by the UNDP to provide technical assistance as well as to finance pre-investment projects (primarily training, feasibility studies and resource surveys) and technical assistance projects, which are administered by one of the 13 executing or participating agencies of the United Nations. These pre-investment projects help the development of low income countries by creating conditions that make capital investment feasible or more effective.

Canada plays an active role in the Governing Council of the UNDP, and is the fourth largest contributor to its resources based on pledges for 1970. Since the inception of this program, including the two previous programs (the Special Fund and the Expanded Program of Technical Assistance) which now make up the UNDP, Canada has pledged a total of over \$92 million, or approximately 5.2 per cent of total contributions. Canada's pledge to the UNDP for the calendar year 1969 was \$13.5 million, a 25 per cent increase over the pledge for 1968. The major executing agencies which implement UNDP-financed projects are the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the International Labour Organization (ILO), the World Health Organization (WHO), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), and the United Nations Office of Technical Cooperation.

Canada also contributes to a number of separate programs, besides those of the UNDP. Some of the main programs to meet special needs include:

- ☐ The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), which helps developing countries to improve the health, welfare and education of their young people.
- ☐ The United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA), which provides food, health services and education to Palestinian refugees.
- ☐ The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), which provides assistance and international protection to persons who have left their countries because of political disturbances.
- ☐ The UN/FAO World Food Program (WFP), which seeks to stimulate economic and social development through food aid.

Special mention should be made of the World Food Program. Canada, one of the world's major agricultural producers, has played a leading role in the development of this program. As its second largest contributor, Canada gives an important share of the food aid to such WFP projects as a US \$20 million school-feeding plan in Algeria, and a Malaysian project in which US \$10.5 million will help nearly 25,000 families in the pioneer period while they clear the jungle and plant oil palms and rubber trees in 57 new plantations.

The prospects for a rapidly increasing UN development assistance program have led the UNDP to commission a study by Sir Robert Jackson of the administrative capacity of the total United Nations system to plan and implement a greatly expanded program. This study, published in late 1969, is expected to have profound impact on the structure and form of the United Nations family as it relates to development activities.

World Bank Group — The largest and perhaps most significant member of the community of multilateral aid-giving agencies is the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD or World Bank). Working in close collaboration with the IBRD are its two affiliates, the International Development Association (IDA) and the International Finance Corporation (IFC). Canada is a member of all three institutions.

The World Bank makes loans to developing countries at conventional rates of interest and maturities. Its resources are drawn from membership subscriptions of 110 countries (totalling US \$23,036,400*) and from the sale of bonds on international capital markets, including the Canadian markets. The IBRD has made loans totalling nearly US \$12.917 billion*.

The World Bank has established during World War II at the Bretton Woods Conference, in which Canada was an active participant. At first, it was envisaged that the IBRD would be primarily concerned with post-war reconstruction, but as time passed the Bank became increasingly involved in development assistance for the less developed nations of the world. Besides making loans available for development, the Bank undertakes a great variety of feasibility studies, project evaluations, technical assistance, and training programs. On behalf of a number of recipient nations, it operates consultative groups and consortia to coordinate aid efforts of donor countries, and, more generally, it has exercised a considerable influence over the years on the formulation and implementation of the aid policies of many industrialized nations. Canada's subscription to the Bank is US \$792 million, of which one tenth is actually paid in.

* as of June 30, 1969

The experience of the IBRD's first 20 years of operation showed that, in addition to an agency able to make loans at conventional rates of interest, there was also a pressing need for an agency able to lend to developing countries on "softer" terms. (Soft loans bear less heavily on the balance of payments of recipient countries. They typically have lower interest rates and longer periods of maturity than conventional or "hard" loans). To meet this need the International Development Association was established in 1960.

Unlike the IBRD, IDA does not supplement its resources by floating bond issues on world financial markets. It therefore draws the bulk of its resources from contributions from the developed countries. Each member country has a quota to meet, and the level of subscriptions to IDA is determined from time to time by agreement among the various members.

Initially, IDA resources totalled approximately US \$1 billion, of which Canada provided US \$37.8 million. These funds were largely depleted by 1965 when the "first replenishment" of IDA took place. Contributions to this replenishment totalled US \$772 million for the period 1965 to 1968. In 1967 a "second replenishment" became necessary and was negotiated at a level of US \$1.2 billion, to be paid in three equal instalments. The second replenishment has now been fully subscribed. However, there was some danger earlier this year that IDA would find itself running short of funds. Because of the importance of IDA to the developing countries, Canada responded by making a special contribution of US \$7.8 million and also by allowing its normal contribution, which equalled US \$67.2 million under the second replenishment, to become available in advance of the agreed schedule. Several other nations took similar action to enable IDA to continue in operation.

The International Finance Corporation was established in 1956 to supplement the activities of the World Bank by encouraging the growth of productive private enterprises in less developed member countries. IFC resources are drawn from subscriptions from member countries totalling just over US \$100 million; arrangements have also been made that enable it to borrow, in effect, from the IBRD. To prevent its resources from being depleted, the IFC seeks to sell its investments to private investors, thereby "revolving" its funds as time passes.

IFC funds are used to supply risk capital in association with private investors, and management for productive private enterprises; to encourage the development of local capital markets; and to stimulate the flow of private capital between countries. The IFC makes investments in the form of long-term loans and share subscriptions, carries out standby and underwriting arrangements, and provides financial and technical assistance to privately controlled development finance companies. It makes loans only to less developed member nations. Its commitments at June 30, 1969 were US \$349.7 million. Canada's subscription to the IFC amounts to US \$3.6 million.



Regional Banks — Canada is a charter member of the Asian Development Bank, founded in 1966, which includes 19 Asian members and 13 non-Asian members. The Bank's purpose is to accelerate the economic progress of developing member countries by lending funds, promoting investment, and providing technical assistance. In 1966, Canada pledged US \$25 million of the Bank's initial capitalization of US \$1 billion and in April, 1968 pledged to contribute US \$25 million to the Bank's Special Funds, which will provide development loans on concessional terms.

In the period 1967-69, Canada has taken an active part in the negotiations leading to the establishment of the Caribbean Regional Development Bank. Canada is contributing US \$10 million to the equity capital of the Bank and US \$5 million to the Bank's soft loan resources or Special Fund. The Bank is expected to become operational early in 1970.

While the African Development Bank is composed of regional members only, Canada provided some limited assistance for administrative work during 1967-68 and expressed a willingness to consider supporting the Bank's activities through technical assistance.

Students at a Homecraft College in Malawi at lunch break with Canadian FAO adviser, left.

Commonwealth Program of Technical Cooperation — As a result of the Commonwealth meeting in Nairobi in May 1967, agreement was reached on the establishment of a Commonwealth Program of Technical Cooperation to provide planning and advisory services, largely in the fields of sectoral analysis, project preparation, statistics, finance, public administration and trade promotion. The Commonwealth Secretariat coordinates the activities of experts financed under this program by donor Commonwealth countries, including Canada. An important aspect is that some of the experts come from developing Commonwealth countries, permitting the transfer of expertise from one developing country to another.

A review of the Program took place at Barbados in September, 1969. Officials participating in the Review agreed that the Program had been successful to date, and unanimously recommended its continuation. The meeting considered various proposals for transforming and extending the Program, including its establishment on a multilateral basis, and these questions are now under review by the Commonwealth secretariat and participating governments.

International Consultation — In addition to supplying development assistance through multilateral channels, Canada takes part in several international forums that discuss and analyze the need for development assistance and the performance of donor and recipient countries. These include:

(a) *Consortia and Consultative Groups* — The objective of a consortium is to coordinate the plans of donor nations with those of the recipient country. Member governments of a consortium meet periodically and make specific pledges for the development plan of the recipient country. Canada belongs to development consortia for India and Pakistan, organized by the World Bank, and for Turkey and Greece, organized by the OECD. The second kind of international coordinating machinery at the country level is the consultative group. It also reviews and helps coordinate assistance plans, but no formal pledges of assistance are made at such meetings. Consultative groups exist for Colombia, Ecuador, Korea, Malaysia, Nigeria, Peru, Sudan, Thailand and Tunisia. The Ecuador group was organized by the Inter-American Development Bank and the others by the World Bank. Canada belongs to all these groups except the one for the Sudan.

(b) *Development Assistance Committee* — The 16 member countries of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) provide more than 95 per cent of the flow of financial resources to less developed countries and multilateral agencies. DAC is an important forum for an exchange of experience among member countries and it provides a framework for efforts to coordinate national aid policies and practices. DAC is particularly concerned with problems of increasing the volume and effectiveness and improving the terms and conditions of development assistance. One of its most significant activities is an annual examination of each member's development assistance efforts. It also discusses and makes recommendations on a wide range of subjects such as the volume, terms and conditions of assistance and the role of private foreign investment in developing countries.

In 1968, the net flow of financial resources from DAC member countries to the developing world and multilateral agencies was US \$12.855 billion. This consisted of US \$6.950 billion of official assistance and US \$5.905 billion of private assistance.

(c) *United Nations Conference on Trade and Development* — The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) was established in 1964 as a permanent organ of the United Nations General Assembly. Its principal functions are to promote international trade with a view to accelerating economic development, and to review and facilitate the coordination of other UN institutions in the field of trade and development. Plenary sessions of UNCTAD were held in 1964 and 1968 to deal with a wide range of trade and development problems. The permanent organization of UNCTAD is the Trade and Development Board, which has four main committees dealing with commodities, manufactures, shipping and invisibles, and financing related to trade. As a member of UNCTAD Canada has participated in sessions of the plenary conference as well as the Trade and Development Board and its commodities and other subsidiary bodies.

See tables pages 25 and 26.



A Canadian UN mineralogical expert (second from right) watches workers classifying rock samples for a geological survey in the Andes of Argentina.



Bilateral Programs Introduction

This year, as in previous years, most of Canada's assistance has been provided bilaterally — on a country to country basis. Developing countries negotiate directly with the Canadian government for assistance that ranges from the training of teachers to the construction of major hydro-electric and irrigation dams, or the provision of fertilizer. Each project is chosen with care and a close liaison is maintained with the developing country. In fact, Canada is providing an increasing amount of assistance for pre-investment and feasibility studies to help developing countries find the projects which will contribute most effectively to their economic and social growth. There is also close liaison with many sectors in Canada, to bring the full capabilities of Canada to bear on the development process.

Many sectors of the Canadian economy became involved because it has been found that true "development" requires the simultaneous advance of a number of economic sectors of a developing economy. This is quite different from the early days of development assistance when it was felt that a country could become "developed" merely by a process of industrialization. Now, although increasing emphasis is placed on agriculture, attempts are being made to improve all the major sectors of the economy.

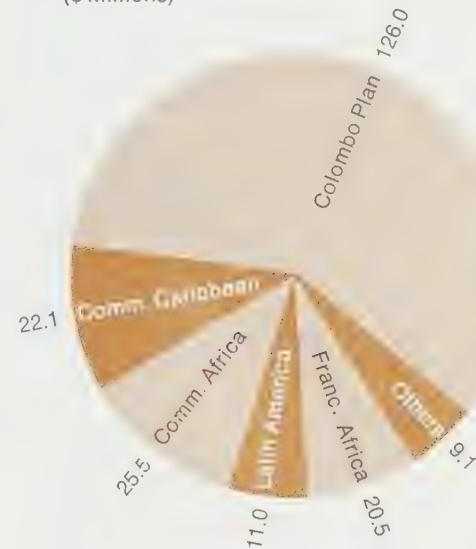
However, the problems faced by developing countries are not limited to finding funds for projects that will build up their economies to the point of "breakthrough" — the point at which their economies become self-sustaining.

In some cases, external debt burdens are becoming unmanageable. From the beginning, Canada recognized that the amount of funds required was so great that this would happen if too great a proportion of aid financing was in the form of conventional loans. The Canadian bilateral program was therefore financed purely by grants until the fiscal year 1964-65. Since that date approximately half of total bilateral aid has continued to be met by grants, the other half by grant-like "soft" loans which do not present the debt-servicing problems of conventional loans.

There are two types of "soft" development loans provided: (a) no interest, 50-year maturity, with 10 years of grace for initiation of repayment of principal; and (b) 3 per cent interest, 30-year maturity with 7 years' grace for capital repayment. Under the first set of terms, the grant element is equal to almost 95 per cent of the value of the loan, and under the second, to over 50 per cent. Since only a small fraction of all development loans have been made under the second set of terms, the grant element in the Canadian bilateral program is very high.

The following section of this report is divided into two parts. The first breaks down the Canadian bilateral programs according to the various major sectors in which assistance is provided. The second gives a summary of the assistance provided to various countries.

Bilateral Programs 1968-69
By Program
(\$ Millions)



Bilateral Programs Part I

Agriculture — Canada has provided more assistance in the past fiscal year to agriculture than to any other sector, for the improvement of agricultural production in much of the third world is one of the keys to sound economic development. The “green revolution” caused by new wheat and rice strains, which yield many times as much as traditional varieties, has largely overcome the threat of immediate mass starvation. However, much more remains to be done. More land must be brought into production, and areas already producing must be cultivated more efficiently. More new strains of wheat and rice need to be developed, and farmers have to be told about them. The third world needs more efficient ways of distributing seed and fertilizer. The storage and marketing

of crops can often be improved; so, too, can the processing of food by manufacturers.

The Canadian agricultural program is divided into two parts — the supplying of food aid, and the long-range attack on some of the basic problems of agriculture.

A total of \$68,195,113 was spent in 1967-68 on the supply of food aid. This was generally wheat and wheat flour, though smaller quantities of fish, powdered milk and other high-protein foods were supplied. Much of this went to areas where bad weather conditions or civil strife had created crop shortages, but much was also used, as in India, to build up buffer stocks against future crop failures and to keep the price of grain from spiralling to the point where it is too expensive for people to buy. Food aid also allows developing countries to save their scarce foreign exchange for long-term development projects.

Canada’s long-range efforts are directed to agricultural research, plant breeding, dryland farming, dairy development, animal-feeding projects, and land development. Emphasis is also being placed on the development of bulk handling facilities so that grain, fertilizer and other commodities can be more easily handled in the developing countries.

Industrial Development — Canada’s main activity is in the supply of industrial commodities to India, Pakistan and Ceylon. A variety of commodities are shipped, including copper, zinc, asbestos, lead and newsprint. Some of the developing nations now have a well-established industrial infrastructure, and shipments of commodities help them to use the existing industrial capacity without spending foreign exchange for such items.

New aluminum smelters have recently been brought into production in India through the shipment of Canadian raw materials.

Transportation — The lack of adequate transportation networks is critical in many developing countries. Without an efficient system of roads and bridges, railways and airlines, it is difficult for farmers to market their crops, for new industries to distribute their goods, and for some countries that rely heavily on tourism to attract tourists. Canada has gained considerable expertise in solving transportation problems created by the long, narrow band of settlement across the southern part of Canada.

In Asia, much of our assistance goes to develop more efficient rail transportation. In Africa, too, Canadian advisers are helping to reorganize rail systems. In the Caribbean Canada is assisting in the construction of numerous bridges, although the main emphasis is on improving air transportation between the islands. This will help to bring Caribbean countries closer together for trading, and will also help to attract more tourists.

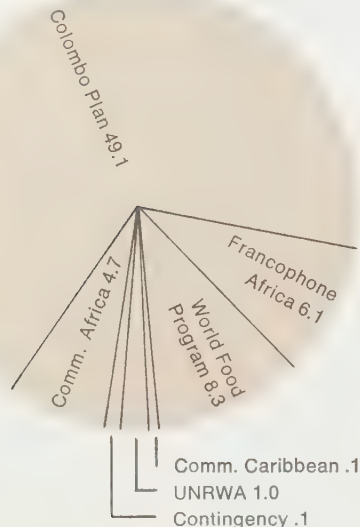
Energy — Canadians have a vast amount of experience in developing sources of cheap energy, particularly electrical power, and in the construction of transmission lines across difficult terrain to bring power to consumers. These skills are of particular importance in a developing country, seeking power for its industries and individual consumers.

Increasingly, CIDA is being asked to help construct transmission lines. It also provides engineering services, and atomic reactors. These reactors, in India and Pakistan, provide opportunities for research as well as transforming energy.

Canada is also planning to assist the development of the oil and petroleum industries in a number of developing countries.

Communications — The Canadian assistance program is heavily involved in telecommunications and earth satellite stations. Such equip-

**Food Aid
Allocations**
(\$ Millions)





A CIDA animal husbandry adviser in Trinidad examines cattle provided by Canada to Trinidadian dairy farmers.

ment is an excellent investment for developing countries because it makes major improvements in the quality, speed and dependability of communications. It can solve problems that have been a bottleneck to development in many countries. Canadian assistance in the communications sector is expected to grow.

Natural Resources — Canada has assisted various developing countries in gathering data they must have to make the best use of their natural resources. Aeromagnetic, photographic, forestry and other types of surveys have been undertaken. Forestry projects involving capital investments by Canada are being studied. Mining is another sector in which Canada is prepared to develop projects.

Assistance in the development of fisheries is becoming more complex than in the past.

There is a need now for integrated projects to improve not only fishing industries, but also distribution and marketing facilities.

Health and Social Services — Two different types of assistance will receive priority treatment by Canada: public health and population control. Now that the legal impediments have been removed, Canada can help countries develop family planning programs. A study is being undertaken of the best way of using Canadian resources.

Technical Assistance Experts — Technical cooperation was one of the first types of assistance provided by Canada. Since 1950 a total of 1,057 technical experts have served overseas, some 250 of them in 1968-69. These experts are specialists in everything from practical farming through development planning to hydrogeology. They are active in almost every sector of the economic life of the developing countries.

Experts are sent abroad for one purpose — to help countries develop their own capabilities in "high priority" areas. A typical expert may advise and assist a Ministry, a government department, or an officially supported institution engaged in a project. He also trains local staff to take over his operational duties.

Africa now receives about four fifths of the experts sent overseas. In recent years there has been continuing emphasis on placing experts on projects so they form a unit, capable of providing all the expertise necessary to make the project a success. This approach has a greater economic impact on the country receiving assistance than scattering the same number of experts on a variety of projects.

CIDA works closely with other federal departments, provincial government departments, universities and private organizations, to find the right type of specialist for each project. Without their cooperation it would be impossible to undertake a program the size of CIDA's. There are now 60 projects underway and more projects in the planning stage which will involve anywhere from two to 50 experts each.

See table page 34.

Education — The educational program is divided into two parts: sending Canadian teachers to serve in developing countries, and training students from the developing countries in Canada.

In 1969, a total of 387 English-speaking and 377 French-speaking Canadian teachers, teacher trainers, technical and vocational instructors, special advisers and university professors were on assignment abroad.

Canada prefers to send teacher trainers rather than classroom teachers in order to have greater impact on an educational system.

About 50 per cent of the teachers and teacher trainers sent abroad were specialists in mathematics and the sciences, and there is a trend toward technical and vocational

education. Special studies in technical and vocational education were also carried out in the Caribbean, in North, West and East Africa, and in Southern Asia in preparation for possible new projects.

Canadian professors are serving as members of university faculties and departments

directly linked with national development programs in agriculture, engineering, education and the sciences. Besides this, more and more Canadian universities are "twinning" with universities in developing countries. This normally means an exchange of staff, with Canadian professors serving abroad, and staff from the

university in the developing nation coming to Canada to study.

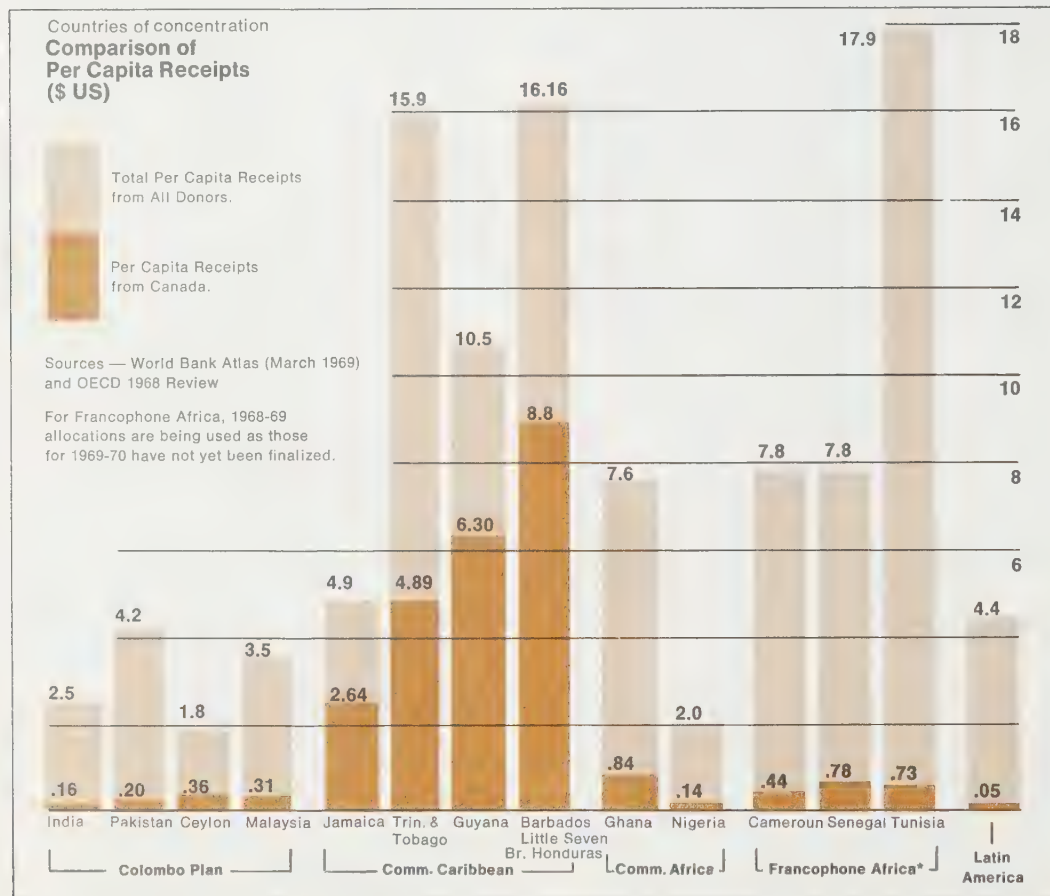
During 1969 there were more than 1,870 foreign students in Canada training under CIDA programs and United Nations programs administered by CIDA. Fewer requests are being received from Asia and the Caribbean nations which are now able to absorb more students in their own universities and technical institutes. On the other hand, African countries are making full use of all available awards and may possibly ask for substantial increases in the CIDA training program.

Applicants interested in agriculture, teacher training and natural resources are given highest priority by CIDA. Group programs are also arranged in public and business administration, cooperatives, and agricultural and fish marketing. Some 300 students are taking courses in various aspects of medicine, and there is a small but growing demand for courses in social services.

One of the major changes in the adoption of "third country training". Under this program, students financed by CIDA are trained in another developing nation near their own homeland. The student faces less cultural shock than if he has to adjust to conditions in Canada and then readjust when he returns home. The courses he takes in another country are likely to be more easily applicable to the milieu in which he will work. Moreover, programs of this nature help to strengthen training institutions in the developing nations.

In the training program as well as in the education program, CIDA works closely with universities, colleges, trade schools, industry, and provincial and federal government departments. Their assistance is of major importance in arranging programs for trainees and in finding qualified staff for overseas assignments.

See tables pages 32 and 34.



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Canadian External Assistance Programs

Allocations of Appropriations and Authorizations

(\$ Millions)

Fiscal Year Ending March 31	1951-60	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	Total
Bilateral Programs											
Grants	324.9	61.1	52.9	41.7	45.7	72.1	79.7	149.3	114.7	127.0	1,069.1
Loans	34.9	—	—	—	—	50.0	50.0	50.0	90.0	100.6	375.5
Total	359.8	61.1	52.9	41.7	45.7	122.1	129.7	199.3	204.7	227.6	1,444.6
Multilateral Programs											
Grants	56.1	9.5	8.5	12.4	11.7	18.1	14.8	26.3	30.8	25.9	214.0
Advances	4.7	11.3	7.9	15.4	7.9	7.9	15.0	22.3	17.7	35.1	145.2
Total	60.8	20.8	16.4	27.8	19.6	26.0	29.8	48.6	48.5	61.0	359.2
Total Aid Programs	420.6	81.9	69.3	69.5	65.3	148.1	159.5	247.9	253.2	288.6	1,803.8
Addendum-ECIC-Section 21A	—	—	42.7	59.9	41.4	75.9	49.3	61.8	63.6	13.0	407.6
Total Gross Assistance	420.6	81.9	112.0	129.4	106.7	224.0	208.8	309.7	316.8	301.6	2,211.4
Less: Loan Repayments-ECIC-Section 21A	—	—	—	1.4	2.1	5.9	13.3	19.7	19.7	24.0	86.1
Total Net Assistance	420.6	81.9	112.0	128.0	104.6	218.1	195.5	290.0	297.1	277.6	2,125.3

Multilateral Allocations

(\$ Thousands)

Fiscal Year Ending March 31	1951-60	1961-65	1966	1967	1968	1969	Total
Grants							
Relief and Welfare Programs							
UN Korean Reconstruction Agency	7,250.0	—	—	—	—	—	7,250.0
Hungarian Refugees	16,220.0	—	—	—	—	—	16,220.0
WRY Tubercular Refugees	109.9	407.3	—	—	—	—	517.2
WHO Malaria Eradication	100.0	—	—	—	—	—	100.0
FAO Freedom from Hunger Campaign	23.0	—	—	—	—	—	23.0
ICEM	210.0	300.0	60.0	—	—	—	570.0
UNICEF	5,700.0	3,700.0	1,000.0	1,100.0	1,000.0	1,000.0	13,500.0
UNHCR	3,147.9	1,450.0	290.0	350.0	350.0	350.0	5,937.9
UNRWA—Cash Contributions	5,350.0	2,500.0	500.0	500.0	500.0	500.0	9,850.0
—Food Contributions	2,999.8	5,499.6	700.0	700.0	2,525.0	1,016.2	13,440.6
UNTEP for Southern Africa	—	—	—	—	—	26.8	26.8
for South Africans	—	—	—	25.0	—	—	25.0
Sub-total	41,110.6	13,856.9	2,550.0	2,675.0	4,375.0	2,893.0	67,460.5
Economic Assistance Programs							
ETAP) UNDP	12,910.3	11,140.0	2,325.0	9,500.0	10,750.0	10,750.0	78,752.3
Special Fund)	1,918.1	14,458.9	5,000.0	—	—	—	—
IAEA Technical Assistance	134.6	288.3	62.0	61.2	61.0	62.0	669.1
UN Fund for the Congo	—	1,489.1	500.0	500.0	500.0	—	2,989.1
Indus Basin Fund	—	15,494.5	1,748.2	3,024.8	4,999.5	1,400.0	26,667.0
WFP—Cash Contribution	—	1,807.4	230.2	2,464.9	2,481.4	2,481.4	9,465.3
—Food Contribution	—	1,666.2	2,220.6	8,000.0	7,500.0	7,916.4	27,303.2
UNITAR	—	—	60.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	240.0
UN Technical Assistance Training Centre in B.C.....	10.0	20.0	—	—	—	—	30.0
International Advanced Training Centre in Turin.....	—	—	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	200.0
Desert Locust Control Organization	—	—	—	—	—	175.0	175.0
Asian Development Bank	—	—	—	—	—	108.0	108.0
Sub-total	14,973.0	46,364.4	12,196.0	23,660.9	26,401.9	23,002.8	146,599.0
Total Grants	56,083.6	60,221.3	14,746.0	26,335.9	30,776.9	25,895.8	214,059.5
Loans and Advances							
IBRD	170.3	9,618.4	—	4,540.5	—	—	14,329.2
IFC	3,522.4	—	—	—	—	—	3,522.4
IDA	—	40,679.5	15,027.0	15,027.0	15,027.0	27,027.0	112,787.5
ADB—Advances	—	—	—	2,702.7	2,702.7	2,702.7	8,108.1
—Loans	—	—	—	—	—	5,405.4	5,405.4
UN-Suez Canal Clearance	1,000.0	—	—	—	—	—	1,000.0
Total Loans and Advances	4,692.7	50,297.9	15,027.0	22,270.2	17,729.7	35,135.1	145,152.6
Total Allocations	60,776.3	110,519.2	29,773.0	48,606.1	48,506.6	61,030.9	359,212.1

Net Flow of Financial Resources from DAC Member Countries to Less-Developed Countries and Multilateral Agencies 1962-1968*

		1962		1963		1964		1965		1966		1967		1968	
		Expenditures US \$ Million	Percentage of Gross National Product	Expenditures US \$ Million	Percentage of Gross National Product	Expenditures US \$ Million	Percentage of Gross National Product	Expenditures US \$ Million	Percentage of Gross National Product	Expenditures US \$ Million	Percentage of Gross National Product	Expenditures US \$ Million	Percentage of Gross National Product	Expenditures US \$ Million	Percentage of Gross National Product
Australia	Official	73.8	0.43	96.9	0.51	104.0	0.50	121.6	0.54	128.1	0.53	167.2	0.64	156.8	0.56
	Private	—	—	—	—	14.8	0.07	15.3	0.07	20.0	0.08	25.0	0.10	30.4	0.11
	Total	73.8	0.43	96.9	0.51	118.8	0.57	136.6	0.63	148.1	0.62	192.2	0.74	187.2	0.67
Austria	Official	13.8	0.19	2.1	0.03	14.6	0.17	33.8	0.36	36.5	0.32	26.6	0.25	27.9	0.25
	Private	17.2	0.24	3.8	0.05	6.7	0.08	15.8	0.17	16.1	0.16	21.3	0.20	45.8	0.41
	Total	31.0	0.43	5.9	0.08	21.3	0.25	47.3	0.51	49.2	0.49	47.9	0.45	73.7	0.66
Belgium	Official	69.8	0.54	79.7	0.57	71.3	0.45	101.6	0.59	81.1	0.44	98.8	0.50	93.0	0.44
	Private	48.4	0.37	95.0	0.67	93.0	0.59	119.3	0.70	96.9	0.53	65.6	0.33	150.0	0.71
	Total	118.2	0.91	174.7	1.24	164.3	1.04	220.9	1.29	178.0	0.97	164.4	0.84	243.0	1.15
Canada	Official	54.4	0.14	98.0	0.24	127.7	0.29	124.3	0.26	211.7	0.39	213.0	0.37	212.8	0.34
	Private	55.2	0.15	32.5	0.08	14.1	0.03	45.0	0.09	55.0	0.10	40.9	0.07	93.6	0.15
	Total	109.6	0.29	130.5	0.32	141.8	0.32	169.3	0.35	266.7	0.49	253.9	0.44	306.4	0.49
Denmark	Official	7.4	0.10	9.7	0.12	10.6	0.12	12.9	0.13	26.1	0.23	28.0	0.23	28.7	0.21
	Private	7.3	0.10	0.8	0.01	21.2	0.23	2.3	0.02	-4.8	-0.02	-3.2	-0.03	45.0	0.34
	Total	14.7	0.20	10.5	0.13	31.8	0.35	15.2	0.15	21.3	0.22	24.8	0.20	73.7	0.55
France	Official	977.0	1.34	850.7	1.05	831.2	0.94	752.2	0.79	744.8	0.73	825.5	0.76	855.2	0.72
	Private	418.2	0.58	391.3	0.48	529.2	0.60	547.2	0.58	574.9	0.56	515.8	0.47	627.7	0.52
	Total	1395.2	1.92	1242.0	1.53	1360.4	1.53	1299.4	1.37	1319.7	1.30	1341.3	1.23	1482.9	1.24
Germany	Official	467.8	0.53	437.2	0.46	422.9	0.41	471.0	0.42	485.9	0.40	546.6	0.45	595.2	0.45
	Private	182.2	0.21	167.3	0.18	284.2	0.27	255.1	0.23	251.6	0.21	593.6	0.49	1068.5	0.81
	Total	650.0	0.73	604.5	0.64	707.1	0.68	726.1	0.64	737.5	0.61	1140.2	0.94	1663.7	1.26
Italy	Official	111.2	0.26	78.5	0.16	40.2	0.08	93.1	0.16	114.9	0.19	155.9	0.23	149.5	0.21
	Private	279.3	0.66	242.6	0.50	196.6	0.37	172.5	0.30	516.6	0.84	131.4	0.20	400.9	0.56
	Total	390.4	0.92	321.1	0.66	236.8	0.45	265.5	0.47	631.6	1.02	287.3	0.43	550.4	0.76
Japan	Official	168.2	0.29	173.5	0.26	210.7	0.27	353.4	0.42	395.4	0.41	500.6	0.44	507.1	0.36
	Private	118.0	0.20	93.9	0.14	79.1	0.15	132.1	0.16	229.7	0.24	296.9	0.26	542.2	0.38
	Total	286.2	0.49	267.4	0.41	289.8	0.46	485.5	0.58	625.1	0.64	797.5	0.69	1049.3	0.74
Netherlands	Official	65.0	0.48	37.8	0.26	49.2	0.29	69.6	0.36	93.9	0.45	114.7	0.50	134.4	0.54
	Private	49.2	0.37	96.6	0.66	69.2	0.40	169.2	0.88	160.2	0.77	113.5	0.50	141.7	0.56
	Total	114.2	0.85	134.4	0.92	118.4	0.69	238.8	1.24	254.1	1.23	228.2	1.00	276.1	1.10
Norway	Official	6.9	0.13	20.6	0.36	17.1	0.27	11.8	0.17	13.1	0.17	15.5	0.19	23.1	0.26
	Private	-0.1	—	0.9	0.02	5.9	0.09	26.6	0.38	4.0	0.05	14.7	0.18	13.3	0.39
	Total	6.8	0.13	21.5	0.37	23.0	0.36	38.4	0.55	17.1	0.23	30.2	0.36	57.7	0.65
Portugal	Official	40.8	1.41	51.1	1.65	61.9	1.83	21.2	0.57	24.3	0.59	46.6	1.01	34.8	(0.68)
	Private	—	—	—	—	—	—	9.3	0.25	15.4	0.38	31.8	0.69	13.3	0.26
	Total	40.8	1.41	51.1	1.65	61.9	1.83	30.5	0.81	39.7	0.97	78.4	1.71	48.1	0.94
Sweden	Official	18.5	0.12	22.9	0.14	32.8	0.18	38.1	0.19	56.9	0.26	59.9	0.25	71.4	0.28
	Private	18.8	0.12	30.5	0.18	34.4	0.19	34.6	0.17	51.1	0.23	60.8	0.25	57.4	0.22
	Total	37.3	0.24	53.4	0.32	67.2	0.36	72.7	0.36	108.0	0.49	120.7	0.50	128.8	0.50
Switzerland	Official	4.9	0.05	6.2	0.05	9.2	0.07	4.1	0.03	3.2	0.02	3.6	0.02	18.9	0.11
	Private	156.2	1.47	196.6	1.69	100.9	0.78	187.8	1.35	107.0	0.72	130.1	0.82	222.9	1.31
	Total	161.1	1.51	202.8	1.74	110.1	0.86	191.9	1.38	110.2	0.74	133.7	0.84	241.8	1.42
United Kingdom	Official	421.0	0.52	414.5	0.48	493.3	0.53	480.6	0.48	525.9	0.50	498.0	0.46	428.3	0.42
	Private	324.1	0.40	305.6	0.36	425.5	0.46	547.1	0.55	413.3	0.39	343.4	0.31	416.8	0.41
	Total	745.1	0.92	720.1	0.84	918.8	0.98	1027.7	1.03	939.2	0.89	841.4	0.77	845.1	0.83
United States	Official	3535.5	0.62	3699.0	0.62	3445.0	0.54	3626.8	0.52	3660.0	0.48	3723.0	0.46	3605.0	0.41
	Private	819.0	0.14	880.0	0.15	1326.0	0.21	1897.5	0.27	1359.9	0.18	1842.4	0.23	2070.7	0.24
	Total	4354.5	0.77	4579.0	0.76	4771.3	0.74	5524.3	0.79	5019.9	0.66	5565.4	0.69	5675.7	0.65
Total DAC Countries	Official	6036.0	0.58	6078.0	0.54	5942.0	0.48	6314.1	0.48	6598.4	0.46	7022.3	0.46	6942.1	0.42
	Private	2491.8	0.24	2538.1	0.23	3200.8	0.26	4176.5	0.32	3866.9	0.28	4225.2	0.28	5961.5	0.36
	Total	8527.7	0.82	8616.1	0.77	9142.8	0.75	10490.4	0.80	10465.4	0.73	11247.5	0.74	12903.6	0.78

*(As of October 31, 1969)

Apparent discrepancies in some totals may be due to rounding.

**Colombo Plan
Allocations**
(\$ Thousands)

Fiscal Year Ending March 31		1951-60	1961-65	1966	1967	1968	1969	Total
India	Grants	166,523.0	127,404.1	36,976.4	98,455.1	52,018.3	46,026.9	527,403.8
	Loans	33,000.0	10,000.0	20,000.0	20,000.0	38,000.0	38,000.0	159,000.0
	Total	199,523.0	137,404.1	56,976.4	118,455.1	90,018.3	84,026.9	686,403.8
Pakistan	Grants	114,802.7	70,355.2	11,999.8	15,400.0	10,500.0	9,000.0	232,057.7
	Loans	—	7,000.0	12,000.0	12,000.0	18,000.0	18,000.0	67,000.0
	Total	114,802.7	77,355.2	23,999.8	27,400.0	28,500.0	27,000.0	299,057.7
Ceylon	Grants	21,945.0	9,701.7	3,494.9	2,505.0	2,500.0	2,519.0	42,665.6
	Loans	1,976.2	—	1,000.0	2,000.0	2,000.0	2,000.0	8,976.2
	Total	23,921.2	9,701.7	4,494.9	4,505.0	4,500.0	4,519.0	51,641.8
Malaysia	Grants	2,442.9	8,976.9	2,000.0	1,700.0	1,500.0	1,500.0	18,119.8
	Loans	—	—	—	1,000.0	1,500.0	1,500.0	4,000.0
	Total	2,442.9	8,976.9	2,000.0	2,700.0	3,000.0	3,000.0	22,119.8
Thailand	Grants	132.0	592.4	721.2	632.0	800.0	1,200.0	4,077.6
	Loans	—	—	—	500.0	500.0	1,000.0	2,000.0
	Total	132.0	592.4	721.2	1,132.0	1,300.0	2,200.0	6,077.6
South Vietnam	Grants	753.4	1,810.5	1,250.2	2,000.0	2,604.6	3,000.0	11,418.7
	Loans	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total	753.4	1,810.5	1,250.2	2,000.0	2,604.6	3,000.0	11,418.7
Cambodia and Laos	Grants	398.2	732.9	299.6	500.0	503.9	530.0	2,964.6
	Loans	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total	398.2	732.9	299.6	500.0	503.9	530.0	2,964.6
Other South East Asian Countries	Grants	6,602.7	8,033.1	2,856.0	1,594.6	1,988.9	1,718.3	22,793.6
	Loans	—	—	—	500.0	500.0	—	1,000.0
	Total	6,602.7	8,033.1	2,856.0	2,094.6	2,488.9	1,718.3	23,793.6
Unallocated Regional Reserve	Grants						5,470.8	5,470.8
	Loans						—	—
	Total						5,470.8	5,470.8
Total Allocations		348,576.1	244,606.8	92,598.1	158,786.7	132,915.7	125,994.2	1,108,948.4

**Commonwealth Caribbean
Allocations**
(\$ Thousands)

Fiscal Year Ending March 31		1958-60	1961-65	1966	1967	1968	1969	Total
West Indies Federation	Grants	257.1	7,092.7	—	—	—	—	7,349.8
	Loans	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total	257.1	7,092.7	—	—	—	—	7,349.8
Jamaica	Grants	4.0	607.9	500.0	500.0	1,000.0	1,850.0	4,461.9
	Loans	—	2,375.0	2,875.0	3,000.0	3,000.0	3,500.0	14,750.0
	Total	4.0	2,982.9	3,375.0	3,500.0	4,000.0	5,350.0	19,211.9
Trinidad and Tobago	Grants	—	585.4	500.0	600.0	1,000.0	1,750.0	4,435.4
	Loans	—	3,000.0	2,390.0	3,000.0	3,000.0	3,500.0	14,890.0
	Total	—	3,585.4	2,890.0	3,600.0	4,000.0	5,250.0	19,325.4
Guyana	Grants	—	1,126.9	1,000.0	1,205.0	1,200.0	2,000.0	6,531.9
	Loans	—	—	—	1,000.0	2,000.0	2,500.0	5,500.0
	Total	—	1,126.9	1,000.0	2,205.0	3,200.0	4,500.0	12,031.9
British Honduras, Barbados, Little Seven	Grants	—	3,131.0	2,500.0	3,630.0	5,050.0	6,010.0	20,321.0
	Loans	—	—	—	250.0	—	—	250.0
	Total	—	3,131.0	2,500.0	3,880.0	5,050.0	6,010.0	20,571.0
University of the West Indies	Grants	—	—	—	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0	3,000.0
	Loans	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total	—	—	—	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0	3,000.0
Total Allocations		261.1	17,918.9	9,765.0	14,185.0	17,250.0	22,110.0	81,490.0

**Latin America
Allocations**
(\$ Thousands)

Fiscal Year Ending March 31		1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	Total
	Grants	—	—	—	500.0	1,000.0	1,500.0
	Loans	10,000.0	10,000.0	10,000.0	10,000.0	10,000.0	50,000.0
Total		10,000.0	10,000.0	10,000.0	10,500.0	11,000.0	51,500.0

Commonwealth Africa

Allocations

(\$ Thousands)

Fiscal Year Ending March 31		1959-60	1961-65	1966	1967	1968	1969	Total	
Nigeria	Grants	.2	5,191.0	3,000.0	2,500.0	2,852.3	5,628.0	19,171.5	
	Loans	—	3,500.0	—	4,000.0	4,000.0	4,000.0	15,500.0	
	Total	.2	8,691.0	3,000.0	6,500.0	6,852.3	9,628.0	34,671.5	
Ghana	Grants	132.4	3,513.7	2,000.0	4,550.0	4,200.0	4,500.0	18,896.1	
	Loans	—	—	—	—	—	2,000.0	2,000.0	
	Total	132.4	3,513.7	2,000.0	4,550.0	4,200.0	6,500.0	20,896.1	
Tanzania	Grants	—	1,506.5	900.0	2,505.0	1,603.0	2,000.0	8,514.5	
	Loans	—	—	2,450.0	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0	5,450.0	
	Total	—	1,506.5	3,350.0	3,505.0	2,603.0	3,000.0	13,964.5	
Kenya	Grants	—	1,228.2	1,000.0	1,203.0	1,294.0	1,700.0	6,425.2	
	Loans	—	—	—	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0	3,000.0	
	Total	—	1,228.2	1,000.0	2,203.0	2,294.0	2,700.0	9,425.2	
Uganda	Grants	—	691.7	1,100.0	1,200.0	1,070.0	1,300.0	5,361.7	
	Loans	—	—	—	—	—	1,000.0	1,000.0	
	Total	—	691.7	1,100.0	1,200.0	1,070.0	2,300.0	6,361.7	
EAC	Grants	—	—	—	—	250.0	300.0	550.0	
	Loans	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Total	—	—	—	—	250.0	300.0	550.0	
Other Countries	Grants	—	1,239.3	1,891.1	2,061.4	1,540.7	1,108.5	7,841.0	
	Loans	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Total	—	1,239.3	1,891.1	2,061.4	1,540.7	1,108.5	7,841.0	
Unallocated Regional Reserve	Grants						1,407.8	1,407.8	
	Loans						—	—	
	Total						1,407.8	1,407.8	
Total Allocations		132.6	16,870.4	12,341.1	20,019.4	18,810.0	25,536.5	1,407.8	95,117.8

Francophone Africa
Allocations
(\$ Thousands)

Fiscal Year Ending March 31		1962-65	1966	1967	1968	1969	Total
Tunisia	Grants	9.3	246.7	1,000.0	2,804.0	3,000.0	7,060.0
	Loans	—	—	500.0	500.0	1,630.0	2,630.0
	Total	9.3	246.7	1,500.0	3,304.0	4,630.0	9,690.0
Cameroun	Grants	436.2	470.6	1,061.3	1,706.1	2,500.0	6,174.2
	Loans	—	—	500.0	500.0	—	1,000.0
	Total	436.2	470.6	1,561.3	2,206.1	2,500.0	7,174.2
Senegal	Grants	41.2	198.3	902.6	1,203.3	3,000.0	5,345.4
	Loans	—	—	—	500.0	—	500.0
	Total	41.2	198.3	902.6	1,703.3	3,000.0	5,845.4
Algeria	Grants	5.0	.1	1,300.0	304.3	3,500.0	5,109.4
	Loans	—	—	—	500.0	500.0	1,000.0
	Total	5.0	.1	1,300.0	804.3	4,000.0	6,109.4
Morocco	Grants	83.7	81.1	2,200.0	702.4	500.0	3,567.2
	Loans	—	—	1,000.0	500.0	370.0	1,870.0
	Total	83.7	81.1	3,200.0	1,202.4	870.0	5,437.2
Congo-Kinshasa	Grants	67.8	244.0	500.0	502.5	700.0	2,014.3
	Loans	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total	67.8	244.0	500.0	502.5	700.0	2,014.3
Rwanda	Grants	230.1	1,265.5	561.6	802.7	800.0	3,659.9
	Loans	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total	230.1	1,265.5	561.6	802.7	800.0	3,659.9
Other Countries	Grants	696.4	1,537.1	1,155.1	1,572.4	3,983.3	8,944.3
	Loans	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Total	696.4	1,537.1	1,155.1	1,572.4	3,983.3	8,944.3
Unallocated Regional Reserve	Grants					3,611.9	
	Loans					4,500.0	
	Total					8,111.9	
Total Allocations		1,569.7	4,043.4	10,680.6	12,097.7	20,483.3	56,986.6

Other Countries

Allocations (Grant Funds Only)

(\$ Thousands)

Fiscal Year Ending March 31	1951-60	1961-65	1966	1967	1968	1969	Total
Commonwealth Countries	.4	55.9	31.6	47.0	64.0	44.5	243.4
Dominican Republic	—	—	298.2	—	—	—	298.2
Ethiopia	—	—	—	—	100.0	300.0	400.0
Turkey	—	—	—	—	825.0	1,300.0	2,125.0
Total	.4	55.9	329.8	47.0	989.0	1,644.5	3,066.6

Other Programs

Allocations (Grant Funds Only)

(\$ Thousands)

Fiscal Year Ending March 31	1951-60	1961-65	1966	1967	1968	1969	Total
Commonwealth Scholarship Plan	10.4	3,777.5	1,001.5	1,106.6	1,200.0	1,106.4	8,202.4
International Emergency Relief	7,810.4	7,299.2	100.0	44.8	239.0	199.2	15,692.6
Commonwealth Secretariat	—	—	—	—	—	56.8	56.8
Contracts to Universities	—	—	—	—	—	1,571.6	1,571.6
Miscellaneous Allotments	—	—	—	—	—	381.4	381.4

Unallocated Contingency

(\$ Thousands)

Fiscal Year Ending March 31	Total
Grants	3,131.8
Food Aid	599.8
Loans	9,754.9
Total	13,486.5

Bilateral Disbursements 1968-69

by Field of Economic Activity

(\$ Thousands)

	Agriculture and Rural Develop- ment	Com- modities	Edu- cation	Energy	Food	Health and Social Services	Industrial Plants	Natural Re- sources	Commu- nications	Trans- porta- tion	Public Utilities	Cash Contri- butions	Techni- cal As- sistance	Total
Colombo Plan	476.1	26,474.0	782.5	5,192.0	48,765.4	2,267.2	352.6	233.7	2,252.8	5,826.3	3,898.3	1,729.1	5,328.8	103,578.9
Commonwealth Caribbean	423.8	—	1,197.6	—	100.0	124.3	116.8	1,409.4	513.1	739.1	918.7	48.1	3,509.3	9,100.2
Commonwealth Africa	16.8	—	69.1	—	4,227.1	128.5	279.5	190.1	1,728.9	2.3	366.9	50.5	8,347.8	15,407.4
Francophone Africa	—	891.7	512.8	—	6,032.1	16.6	—	—	—	67.1	159.9	46.2	6,704.8	14,431.3
Other Programs	—	—	29.0	—	—	21.8	—	—	423.1	.4	—	5,950.5	1,195.4	7,620.2
Latin America	—	—	54.7	—	—	—	—	559.4	97.8	2,565.8	40.0	—	—	3,317.7
Total Disbursements	916.8	27,365.7	2,645.7	5,192.0	59,124.6	2,558.4	748.9	2,392.6	5,015.7	9,201.1	5,383.8	7,824.3	25,086.2	153,455.7

Special Programs Grants Approved 1968-69

Organization	Country	CIDA Grant
Africa		
Africa Inland Mission Technicon Autoanalyzer, Kola Ndoto Hospital	Tanzania	\$ 2,484
Canadian Lutheran World Relief Refugee program	Zambia	12,000
Canadian Red Cross Society Residential training centre School gardens and nutrition education	Malawi	5,000
	Sudan	26,970
Les Frères des Ecoles Chrétiennes Mechanics workshop	Cameroun	20,000
Les Soeurs Missionnaires de l'Immaculée-Conception Medical team	Malawi	6,000
Ordre des Capucins Medical and educational material	Chad	2,604
Soeurs Dominicaines Construction of a nursing school	Rwanda	75,000
Société des Saints-Apôtres Furnishing a secondary school teaching college and constructing a community centre	Cameroun	93,070
Y.W.C.A. Radio education program for rural youth	Tanzania	3,240
Total		\$246,368

Asia and The Middle East

Canadian Friends Service Committee To develop a 35-acre model farm	India	\$ 11,000
Canadian Hunger Foundation Training centre to provide instruction and training in food technology	India	100,000
Canadian Save the Children Fund Poliomyelitis immunization	Thailand	15,650
Canadian Tuberculosis and Respiratory Disease Association Tuberculosis control project	Ceylon, Malaysia & Thailand	13,333
Les Frères de Sainte-Croix Orchard development at the Myriam Ashram Agricultural Institute	Pakistan	10,000
L'Ordre des Frères Hospitaliers de Sainte-Jean-de-Dieu Alterations to a refugee hospital	Vietnam	11,000
Society of Jesus College Student Centre, Darjeeling	India	40,000
United Church Missions of Canada, Malwa Economic Development Society Manufacture of drill rigs and training of well diggers Utilization of food	India India	100,000 5,282

Organization	Country	CIDA Grant
Unitarian Service Committee Support for five social workers in Seoul		
Food protein supplies	Korea Hong Kong & Korea	\$ 2,538 6,000
Provision of three rural medical service vehicles	India	11,220
World Vision International of Canada Medical supplies	Vietnam, Formosa & India	17,600
Y.W.C.A. Support for community development and youth leadership program Girls' hostel-training centre Industrial girls' centres	Ceylon Jordan Lebanon	1,440 30,000 1,000
Total		\$376,063

Caribbean

Boy Scouts of Canada Assistance for youth development programs in 18 Caribbean islands		\$3,300 per year (1968-71)
Canadian Association of Medical Students and Interns Summer field clinics	Jamaica	29,554
Canadian Red Cross Society Community health programs for children	Jamaica	15,000
Canadian Save the Children Fund Social welfare development assistance	Jamaica & Windward Islands	17,166
Christian Brothers Provincialate Construction St. Martin's School	St. Vincent	30,000
Y.M.C.A. Community development program	Jamaica	5,000 (1968)
Total		\$100,020

Latin America

Congregation des Frères de l'Instruction Chrétienne Reconstruction of Frère Clément School	Haiti	\$ 28,650
Les Frères du Sacré-Coeur Building of the technical section of "Institut Canado-haïtien"	Haiti	66,300
Medical Friends of Peru Furnishings and equipment for development centre	Peru	27,507
Missionary Oblates of Mary Immaculate To enable a local cooperative to construct a water system	Peru	100,000
Mission de Sherbrooke au Brésil To finance programs in community development	Brazil	27,000
Total		\$249,457

Organization	Country	CIDA Grant
National Projects		
Canadian Council for International Cooperation Coordination of international development activities in Canada, organization of community and youth programs and the Overseas Book Program		\$85,472
Canadian Service for Overseas Students and Trainees Assistance to overseas students and trainees while in Canada		11,000
Carrefour International d'Etudiants Services for overseas students in Montreal		8,000
Centre d'Etude et de Coopération Internationales To train 200 persons to work in developing countries under auspices of various organizations and to send 50 volunteers		53,000
African Students' Foundation Assistance to African students in Canada		7,800
International Projects		
Assistance Médicale Internationale Providing medical supplies and equipment for Canadian personnel serving abroad		11,000
AUPELF — Fonds International de Coopération Universitaire To assist universities in French- speaking developing countries		60,520
Canadian University Service Overseas Supplying qualified personnel for assignments in Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean		2,374,360
Canadian Executive Service Overseas Providing senior Canadian executives as volunteer consultants in developing countries		311,000
Canadian Teachers' Federation Providing in-service upgrading teacher training courses — 10 countries in Asia, Africa and the Caribbean		64,642
Mennonite Central Committee — Canada Food supplies — nine countries in Asia, Africa and the Caribbean		10,000
Total		\$2,996,794
Total Grants		\$3,968,702
Approximate counterpart contribution by agencies		\$7,314,897
Total scope of projects		\$11,283,599

Technical Assistance Positions

(1968 Calendar Year)

Country	Number of Teachers	Number of Advisers	Number of Trainees
Colombo Plan			
India	1	1	147
Pakistan	0	3	126
Malaysia	35	10	244
Ceylon	4	8	50
Vietnam	0	21	216
Laos	7	5	44
Cambodia	10	0	25
Thailand	14	5	187
Others	14	2	241
Sub-total	85	55	1280
Commonwealth Caribbean			
Jamaica	30	10	87
Trinidad and Tobago	32	11	61
Guyana	9	7	55
British Honduras, Barbados and Little Seven	54	11	300
Others (Including U.W.I.)	26	0	26
Sub-total	151	39	529
Commonwealth Africa			
Nigeria	58	28	101
Ghana	66	20	124
Tanzania	68	28	75
Kenya	50	36	48
Uganda	43	4	65
African Student Foundation	—	—	5
African Development Bank	—	2	—
Economic Commission for Africa	—	1	—
Others	24	42	170
Sub-total	309	161	588

Country	Number of Teachers	Number of Advisers	Number of Trainees
Francophone Africa			
Tunisia	64	84	23
Cameroun	62	4	55
Senegal	68	0	40
Algeria	15	3	51
Morocco	14	3	10
Congo (Kinshasa)	6	15	38
Rwanda	28	0	12
Others	115	4	124
Sub-total	372	113	353
Other Non-Program Countries			
Cyprus	0	0	4
Ethiopia	1	1	4
Hong Kong	0	0	11
Malta	0	0	6
Sub-total	1	1	25
Western Samoa	—	1	—
Latin America			
Chile	—	—	20
Total All Programs	918	370	2795

India's Idikki dam will rise in Kerala State with Canadian assistance.



Bilateral Programs Part II

Colombo Plan

Canada was recently host, for the second time in 20 years, to the annual meeting of the Consultative Committee of the Colombo Plan held October 14-31, 1969, in Victoria, B.C. The Plan, under which Canada provides its bilateral assistance to South and South East Asia, underwent a searching examination. Its activities, achievements and future purposes were all reviewed. Changes were introduced to streamline future meetings and further increase the effectiveness of the annual discussions which provide a valuable forum for exchanging views on the progress of development programs and the resolution of any attendant problems. The Plan was extended for a further 5-year period from 1971 to 1976.

Canada has contributed more assistance to the Colombo Plan area over the years than to any other part of the developing world. By the end of fiscal year 1968-69, the total amounted to more than \$1.1 billion, of which \$131.4 million representing about 55% of total Canadian bilateral aid was allocated in 1968-69.

The bulk of assistance has gone to India, Pakistan, Ceylon and Malaysia, the "countries of concentration" in the area. The total 1969-70 allocation is \$130.2 million — including \$84 million for India, \$26 million for Pakistan, \$4.5 million for Ceylon, and \$3.25 million for Malaysia.

India — India has been able to maintain a high level of food grain production despite adverse conditions in some parts of the country recently. Industrial production has been increasing rapidly, and exports are rising. There has also been a distinct improvement in the external payments position.

A significant long-term agricultural program is being planned to further India's progress towards self-sufficiency in food. To help increase the country's agricultural production, Canada supplied fertilizers of all types to a value of \$44 million. However, the need for food aid continued to be great and \$40 million in food

aid, primarily wheat, was supplied during fiscal year 1968-69. The same amount has been allocated for 1969-70.

A total of \$33.03 million of commodities — including copper, zinc, asbestos, lead, newsprint and telephone cable — was shipped to supplement India's domestic capacity in the production of basic industrial materials and to help offset a shortage of foreign exchange.

Energy development and transmission continued to be emphasized. The Canadian program included further support for the Kundah hydroelectric project in Madras which has been allocated \$44 million since it began in 1959. Assistance was also made available for the Idikki hydroelectric project in Kerala, financed through a Canadian development loan of \$16.8 million and a grant of \$5.5 million. In the state of Assam, the Umtru generating station has been expanded with a Canadian grant of \$650,000.

India has also been allocated \$4 million for a Canadian earth satellite station in Maharashtra State. This will help improve India's telecommunications links with the rest of the world.

Pakistan — The economy of Pakistan maintained a growth rate of 5.2 per cent in 1968-69, below the record performance of 7.5 per cent the preceding year but above the average for 1965-66 and 1966-67. The slowdown in growth rate was partly expected, as the large increase in agricultural production in 1967-68 could not be repeated. However, the growth of agriculture was reduced more than had been anticipated by abnormally severe flooding in East Pakistan.

Agricultural production was supported with \$9.5 million of Canadian fertilizers, and to facilitate development of secondary industry Canada provided \$21.35 million of industrial commodities including aluminum, asbestos, sulphur, copper, woodpulp, track materials and telephone cable.

Canada continued to support hydroelectric generation and transmission projects. In East Pakistan, the 150-mile Siddhirganj-Sylhet

power transmission line which started in 1961 was completed in 1968, as was the 115-mile Bheramara-Ishudi transmission line. In West Pakistan, the Sukkur thermal power plant and transmission line were completed.

Experts of the Pakistan Atomic Power Commission and Atomic Energy of Canada Limited are working in conjunction with several Canadian firms to design and construct the Kanupp nuclear generating station at Karachi. This \$50 million project will supply electricity to the city of 2.5 million people.

Canada pledged \$5 million to the World Bank for goods and services for the Tarbela Dam project. Both the World Bank and the United States Export Import Bank are providing assistance for this US \$828 million development. In addition, 7 million rupees in Canadian-Pakistan counterpart funds are being used to finance local costs of the Ghulam Mohammed Barrage, a part of the Indus Basin development program financed through multilateral agencies. The dam will irrigate 2.8 million acres of land in Hyderabad.

Canadian computers are being provided to the Atomic Energy Centre at Dacca and to the Central Statistical Office in Karachi.

Food aid to Pakistan totalled \$5 million in fiscal year 1968-69 and this grant generated valuable counterpart funds in local currency equal to the value of the Canadian shipment. These funds are used for development projects. In 1969-70 the food aid allocation for Pakistan is \$4 million.

Ceylon — The economic recovery which started in 1967 in Ceylon has been continuing. There has been a high rate of expansion in the volume of goods produced and consumed in both the domestic agricultural and industrial sectors.

Provision of \$2 million in Canadian food aid and the supply of such commodities as newsprint and asbestos to Ceylon lent further support to the country's attempts to divert foreign exchange reserves to long-term investment programs.

Tourist development was one sector on which emphasis was placed, and Canada is examining the possibility of further support in this area.

Engineering assistance was given to the Maskeliya-Oya hydroelectric project, a combined power and irrigation program that involves the construction of three dams on the Maskeliya-Oya River in the island's mountainous interior.

Malaysia — Malaysia's economy is growing rapidly. Rising domestic production is being matched by a growing world demand for the country's exports. A mid-term review of the First Malaysian Plan showed overall achievements were generally above expectations. In the remaining two years of the Plan, growth is expected to be even better.

Canada's development assistance program has concentrated on technical education and technical assistance in the resource development field. Canadians are continuing to work on a \$1.4 million natural resources survey by training local staff in survey techniques. More than 50 comprehensive schools have continued to receive Canadian equipment under Malaysia's vocational school development program. Additional equipment worth \$220,000 was also provided to the Cheras Road Technical Teachers Training College, established with Canadian staff and workshop equipment in 1962. Equipment assistance, teacher training services and fellowships are also being made available to the Kuantan Trade Teachers Training College. In Sarawak Canada provided technical experts to develop a Sawmill Training School to train personnel for the forest industry.

Other Countries — Canada is giving \$3.12 million of wheat flour to Burma and continuing to provide technical assistance.

In Indonesia, Canada is currently providing \$2.2 million of wheat flour and skim milk. In addition, \$200,000 of aircraft spare parts are being supplied in conjunction with a United Nations

project to update the airlines of West Irian.

Korea has received 800 head of registered Canadian Holstein dairy cattle and some equipment, including various types of seed.

Technical assistance to broaden Singapore's industrial base is being extended. Canada is participating in the equipping and staffing of the Bukit Merah Vocational Institute.

In Thailand, Canadian assistance has been concentrated on transportation and education. Upon completion of the Thonburi Pak Tho highway study, further investigations were begun into soil conditions and related economic activities for the region served by the new road. Canada is also assisting in the conversion of

academic schools into comprehensive secondary schools that offer both academic and vocational subjects. The project includes training for Thai teachers and supervisors at the University of Alberta. Canada continued to provide staff to the faculties of agriculture and engineering at Khon Kaen University and to train some Thai staff in Canada for the University.

Vietnam has received school supplies for 10,000 refugee children. Canada has finished construction of a 72-unit housing complex in Saigon for refugees and is now building a further 152 units. Vietnam received most of Canada's Colombo Plan medical aid, which included ten 200-bed emergency hospital

units destined for provincial centres and some 4,050,000 doses of polio and DPT vaccine. A physical rehabilitation centre was constructed at Qui Nhon with a ward for 50 in-patients and a clinic for 100 out-patients. A Canadian medical team took up duties at the centre, and Vietnamese are receiving training in Canada. In Quang Ngai, a T.B. clinic is now in operation, providing beds for 80 in-patients and treatment for several hundred out-patients daily.

See table page 27.

Delegates to the 20th Consultative Committee Meeting for the Colombo Plan are shown on the steps of the B.C. Provincial Legislature.





Canadian aid to the Caribbean began in 1958 as assistance to the West Indies Federation. The expansion of Canada's aid program in the 1964-65 fiscal year made possible a substantial increase in assistance to former members of the Federation. Two years later, at the Commonwealth Caribbean Canada Conference, it was announced that Canadian assistance to the area would be further expanded and that during the next five years a minimum of \$75 million would be provided. In actual fact, Canadian aid allocations to the area in the first four of the five years have amounted to \$77.6 million, of which \$22.1 million was made available in fiscal year 1968-69. The 1969-70 allocation has risen to \$24 million, including \$5.25 million each for Jamaica and Trinidad, \$4.5 million for Guyana, \$7.5 million for the Eastern Caribbean islands, and \$1 million for the University of the West Indies. These allocations include more than \$4 million worth of technical assistance to the Commonwealth Caribbean in a continuation of current programs of training in Canada for West Indians, and the provision of teachers and advisers to serve in the area.

Jamaica — A Jamaican five-year development plan launched in 1964 called for both public and private investment, and aimed at a rise in gross national product of 5 per cent per year. During 1968 the broad aims of this plan were achieved. GNP in real terms has been rising by 5 per cent in recent years, compared with 3.1 per cent between 1960 and 1963. A new plan has been prepared for 1969-73.

This prefabricated school is one of 100 being built by Canada for the Government of Jamaica.

During 1968 the tourist and bauxite industries continued to expand and were the primary stimulus to economic growth. Most people do not work in those two sectors, however, and do not share fully in the benefits of this growth. Agricultural production, in particular, suffered from severe droughts. Population pressures were again strong, and continued emigration from the rural areas into Kingston, the largest of the Caribbean cities, added to social pressures.

Canadian projects include a major study of air, rail and sea transport to help this rugged island shape a long-term development program for future transportation facilities. Canada supported Jamaica's topographic mapping program designed to establish a resource inventory, by financing aerial photography in parts of the island. Canadian funds are being used to provide pipes, fittings, pumps and motors, and part of the construction costs of a water supply system for the eastern half of the parish of St. Mary. A joint Jamaican-Canadian team is working on the installation of a sewerage system and treatment plant in the Kingston suburb of Harbour View, and a Canadian consultant is now assessing the requirements for sanitary and storm sewer development throughout the metropolitan area of Kingston.

Canada continued its major programs of supplying prefabricated six and eight-room schools, nearly all of them for rural areas. Altogether, the current school program calls for the erection of 108 new schools. Jamaica teacher training colleges received 25 teachers.

To improve communications between several department headquarters and field operations, the Jamaican government was provided with radio telephone equipment. Building materials for a youth training camp, a public works workshop, road-building equipment, airport fire-fighting equipment, building materials for low-cost housing in Kingston and materials for small bridges have also been part of the Canadian aid program.

Trinidad — Agriculture provides employment for about a fifth of the labour force, but its proportional contribution to GNP has diminished in recent years and is now around 10 per cent. The oil industry has become the backbone of Trinidad's economy. With production of crude oil expected to level off, however, it is as a refining centre rather than as a crude producer that Trinidad now has importance. The oil and natural asphalt sectors together account for about a third of GNP and over 80 per cent of export earnings. The oil industry itself employs about 20,000 workers and supplies 27 per cent of government revenues. With the land area now fully tapped, drilling for oil is being conducted vigorously offshore.

Canada's aid allocation in 1968-69, in terms of Trinidad's population, represented more than \$5 per person — and it is continuing at the same level in 1969-70.

A Canadian consultant has surveyed Trinidad's water resources and has outlined a future development program. Assistance is being given for a topographic survey and mapping program to provide large-scale mosaics and maps for planning purposes. A line of credit has also been negotiated to finance feasibility studies required to identify future development projects. Four factory shells, already shipped and in use by industries at Port of Spain, will be supplemented by additional buildings as Trinidad establishes requirements for them. At present fish must be imported, so a used trawler will be provided to participate in a research program on Trinidad's fishing resources and refrigeration trucks will be made available to distribute fish. Materials are being provided for rural electrification, and more than 3,000 cattle are being shipped to dairy farms created under a land settlement scheme by the Trinidadian government.

Guyana — Agriculture, forestry and fishing together make up a quarter of Guyana's income but mining, particularly of bauxite, diamonds, gold and now manganese, is increasingly important. The country suffers from a shortage of skilled manpower due to emigration and unemployment of the unskilled is a major problem.

Among Canadian projects were the delivery of a second Twin Otter aircraft to Guyana Airways Corporation. These two aircraft are now providing an essential communication link to the widely separated communities in the savannah-like interior. Under another project, the entire country is being surveyed by a Canadian aero survey company to prepare maps for planning purposes. Canada provided water-drilling equipment and advisers, medical equipment and a radio communications system to the interior regions occupied by the native Amerindians.

In the coastal city of New Amstardam, Canada is helping to construct a fish centre and initiating the construction of a new technical institute, the country's second. Guyanese staff for this important institute are being trained in Canada. Ten buildings for the first campus of the new University of Guyana were completed on schedule in the fall of 1969. This is a joint project in which Canada and Great Britain are each subscribing two fifths of the cost and Guyana one fifth.

Eastern Caribbean — Canada and the Eastern Caribbean islands in the Leeward and the Windward groups have continued to draw closer together in working out development needs and plans.

Programs were launched in the four sectors of economic development in which Canada is felt to have the best capabilities for assisting these islands. They are: water — to improve the supply, first through water studies and subsequently through the provision of pumping, storage and distribution equipment; education — to raise the quality of schooling, through the provision of additional schools and by supplying teacher trainers and some teachers; transportation — to provide more and improved landing strips for tourist jets; and agriculture — to try to diversify the one-crop economies of many of the islands.

Canada is assisting in water programs for several islands. In Montserrat a survey of water resources has been completed and a construction program is under discussion. In St. Kitts a drilling program to explore available water resources is underway. Canada will be sending equipment to Castries, the capital of St. Lucia, to build water distribution systems there. In St. Vincent a survey of requirements will be undertaken and construction of new water mains for the capital at Kingstown has been approved. In Dominica, which has the heaviest rainfall in the Caribbean, the problem is not water shortage but the need for new mains. A start is being made on a system which will bring fresh water into the capital of Roseau and eventually service most of the island.

To help upgrade schooling, Canada is undertaking major programs in these islands. Twenty prefabricated schools, designed for use in the tropics by a CIDA architect, are being provided to improve primary education in Barbados, Grenada, St. Vincent, St. Lucia, Dominica, Antigua, St. Kitts and Montserrat. Each one will accommodate 500 pupils in 10 classrooms. Antigua and Dominica will also each receive an 800-pupil secondary school. Development has begun on a prototype comprehensive (secondary and technical) school in St. Lucia, to be located, along with the newly-opened teacher training college, in the area of the former British army barracks overlooking Castries.

Canada is carrying out important improvements to airport facilities in several of the Leewards and Windwards. The program, based on a Canadian Department of Transport survey, includes a 1,500-foot extension of Coolidge Field in Antigua; a 4,000-foot extension to Beane Field in St. Lucia to create a jet strip; hard-topping of the 2,200-foot grass runway on Nevis; rehabilitation of the strip on Dominica; and a climatology study to ascertain if weather conditions at a proposed jet field in the hilly region of central Dominica will permit future development of the site. Canada also financed construction of a new air terminal building and cold-storage facilities at the Montserrat airport, and is assisting in harbour expansion at Bequia, one of the Grenadine islands south of St. Vincent.

Among other projects, maps are being prepared in Barbados from existing aerial photographs to permit evaluation of land resources for taxation purposes, Canadian cattle are helping to establish a dairy industry in Barbados, and Canada is conducting on-site studies of the Vieux Fort area on the southern tip of St. Lucia to prepare a master plan for development of the region as a major tourist centre.

Other countries — In Belize, the capital of British Honduras, a large bridge is being built across Haulover Creek to link two sections of the city.

University of the West Indies — Canada is helping the University of the West Indies under a five-year program ending in the academic year 1970-71. Through this program, Canada has continued to provide Canadian professors for the University staff, training in Canada for designated UWI staff members at the post-graduate level, and undergraduate training at the UWI for nominees from the Commonwealth Caribbean islands.

Further capital assistance is also being provided. Construction is being initiated of six university centres on six Eastern Caribbean islands, a 200-student residence in Barbados, and a faculty club in Trinidad.

See table page 28.

Commonwealth Africa

The immediate needs of the Commonwealth countries of Africa following establishment of a Canadian assistance program in 1960 were for educational and technical assistance, and it was in these fields that Canada originally concentrated its attention. In recent years, however, increasing emphasis has been placed on capital projects, particularly pre-investment and feasibility surveys to enable the countries of Africa to make better use of their natural resources. Total allocations to Commonwealth African countries in fiscal year 1968-69 amounted to \$25.5 million and rose slightly in 1969-70 to include \$9 million for Nigeria, \$7.25 million for Ghana, \$3.5 million for Tanzania, \$3.2 million for Kenya, and \$2.3 million for Uganda.

Nigeria — Civil war has continued to be a major problem in Nigeria. Despite hostilities, the country's general economic picture is good, and the long-term outlook based on expanding oil production seems to be very good. Nigeria enjoys a healthy trade surplus, although it is plagued by inflation and shortages of foreign exchange and government revenue.

Canada's assistance program to Nigeria has been somewhat curtailed by the hostilities. Nevertheless, Canada has continued to direct technical and capital assistance to on-going projects in telecommunications, energy, transportation and education. Substantial assistance in the form of food aid, medical supplies and the services of doctors has also been provided.

Canadian involvement in a major telecommunications project continued with provision of a \$3.5 million development loan for specialized telephone cable and a \$1.66 million development loan towards construction of an automatic telephone exchange at Lagos. The project's final phase includes new exchanges and additions to existing facilities throughout Nigeria, using a Canadian development loan of \$8 million.

A team of Ontario Hydro experts was supplied to the Niger Dams Authority to train

personnel for the Kainji Dam, 300 miles north of Lagos. The team helped commission the dam and is assisting in its operation while Nigerians are trained for senior positions.

Canada, in cooperation with the Alberta Department of Education, is providing the design, construction, equipment and staff for a Technical High School at Benin City. Canadian teachers and advisers are being made available while Nigerians are trained in Canada to operate the school.

Ghana — Continued improvement was noted in Ghana's economy. A serious balance of pay-

Canadian Welding instructor and student at the Accra Trades Training Centre, Ghana.

ments shortage was the country's major problem, but measures taken by the Government of Ghana to alleviate the situation met with some degree of success.

Education and energy were the areas in which the Canadian program was concentrated, and to a lesser extent, agriculture. Canada also continued a \$2 million food aid program to help the balance of payments.



Additional equipment for the Accra Technical Training Centre in Ghana's capital was part of Canada's continuing support for the school. It was built and staffed by Canadians and has received \$1,305,000 since 1962. The success of this project has prompted consideration of similar programs elsewhere in Ghana. Educational assistance was also expanded at university level with the development of twinning arrangements between the University of Ghana and the University of Western Ontario in economics, and the University of Ghana and the University of Guelph in agriculture.

Ghana is also the site of the Volta River power project, the largest ever undertaken by Canada under its aid program to Africa and the first to encompass both Commonwealth and Francophone countries. A Canadian loan will finance the purchase and installation of electrical generators and ancillary equipment for the Akosombo Generating Station on the Volta. Another loan will provide for construction of a transmission line to the neighbouring countries of Togo and Dahomey. Canada will assist in the design and supervision of construction of the line and will train personnel to operate and maintain it. Total Canadian assistance to the project in the three countries is expected to exceed \$13.3 million.

Canadian advisers were also sent to Ghana to train engineering and survey personnel in irrigation and land reclamation.

East Africa — Resources figure prominently in Canada's assistance to Tanzania. A team of senior Canadian agriculturalists studied the feasibility of producing wheat in large undeveloped areas of the country and the application of large-scale mechanized farming methods.

Development loans have included \$2 million for the construction of 121 miles of transmission lines to carry power from the Nyumba ya Mungu Dam to consumer areas, and \$450,000 for the preparation of a master plan to guide the development of Tanzania's capital, Dar es Salaam, a city of 180,000 which is expected to grow to 600,000 by the turn of the century.

An aerial study of 33,000 square miles of south-west Tanzania is being financed by a \$1 million Canadian loan. On completion of the project in 1970, Canada will have assisted in the mapping of southern Tanzania from the Indian Ocean to Lake Malawi.

Another survey team from Canada studied a proposed all-weather road link between Mwanza, a growing commercial centre at the southern end of Lake Victoria, and Arusha, the home of the East African Community.

In Kenya resource surveys have studied the forestry and agricultural potential of the country. A Canadian grant of \$885,000 supported an inventory of the commercial potential of Kenya's forests. Five Kenyan foresters received inventory training, and a continued Canadian program of advisers will concentrate on production, marketing and further personnel training.

Canadian agricultural studies in Kenya involved wheat and mutton production in the Upper Mau region and the development of a wheat breeding program in search of rust-resistant wheat strains.

In Uganda, a small flake-ice plant was provided by Canada in support of the fishing industry.

Other Countries — In Sierra Leone in north-west Africa, Canada has offered to participate in an educational project in cooperation with the World Bank.

Zambia is receiving educational assistance for its new technical education program, as well as architectural services for the Zambia Institute of Technology and technical assistance for the Zambia Railway and for civil aviation.

The University of Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland is being provided with teaching staff. See table page 29.



Francophone Africa

Since the initiation of the Francophone Africa program in 1961, Canada's assistance to this area has amounted to nearly \$57 million — \$23.8 million of it in fiscal year 1968-69. The allocation for 1969-70 is \$30 million.

The extensive growth was facilitated by the Canadian aid mission led by the Honourable Lionel Chevrier, who visited Francophone Africa in the spring of 1968. Assistance was committed by the mission to 49 projects, which are now at various stages of implementation.

Cameroun — Three quarters of the working population of Cameroun is employed in agriculture. Manufacturing, though still small, has grown very rapidly in recent years, centered mainly on import substitution and some processing for export. Development projects appear promising for Cameroun, where per capita gross domestic product has in recent years grown at a rate of about 5 per cent per annum in real terms.

Canada has completed preliminary study of an aerial geophysical survey of part of the country for mineral deposits. A study that defined Canada's participation in the Kumbo water projects has also been completed. The program will involve design and construction of a water supply and distribution system for the rapidly growing town of Kumbo.

The Akonolinga bridge over the Nyong River is at present under construction. Completion in 1970 will connect the rich agricultural region south of the river with the markets and ports to the north.

Civil aviation students from Francophone Africa discuss their training in Quebec.

Senegal — Senegal has most of the problems normally associated with a one-crop economy. Its GNP and foreign exchange income are heavily dependent upon groundnuts, which account for nearly two thirds of its exports. As a result, Senegal has experienced a slow growth in output and income in recent years. Population is increasing rapidly and real income per capita may in fact have declined.

Canadian assistance has included shipments of corn. The hospital centre at Dakar-Fann is being expanded in a project that involves construction and equipping of an internal medicine pavilion and tuberculosis treatment facilities. Canadian participation in educational programs included design and construction of a Prytanée National, a college-level boarding school for 350 students. High schools are being constructed at Pikine, Louga, Tivaouane and Bignona, and a student residence complex is planned at the Lycée Blaise Diagne in Dakar.

Tunisia — Although poor in resources, Tunisia, with a population of 4.5 million and an annual population growth rate of 2.3 per cent, has achieved considerable economic progress. In 1968, Tunisia's gross domestic product at factor cost increased by 8 cent in real terms, and its GNP per capita rose to US \$200.

In recent years tourism has been Tunisia's greatest foreign exchange earner, and the importance of this sector is growing. Yet the balance of payments problem is still one of Tunisia's greatest preoccupations as it depends heavily on imports.

Canadian commodity aid in the form of nitrate fertilizer, asbestos, water meters and cast iron pipes assisted in this respect. Canada also undertook construction of a transmission line, a circuit terminus at Tunis, and a receiver sub-station at Korba to satisfy the growing demand for power in the Cap Bon area as tourism and the agricultural sector expand.

Canada is further helping to establish a business school in Tunis.

Algeria — Algeria has a Mediterranean coastline of nearly 1,000 kilometres, but four fifths of the country is desert and uninhabitable. Gross domestic product is rising at an annual rate of 5 per cent. Petroleum output accounts for virtually all of this increase.

One of the major concerns since independence has been the reorganization of the agricultural sector. Algeria's balance of payments has been in a surplus position for the last two years, permitting imports of investment and consumer goods.

The economic potential of Algeria is significant, but its manpower resources must be built up rapidly to enable the country to manage and develop its economy with minimum foreign assistance.

Canada has supplied engineering services to determine if water, needed in the Setif region for irrigation and industry, could be diverted through a canal and pumping station system from hydroelectric reservoirs in the Constantine region, 36 miles away.

Another study was conducted to learn whether mineral exploration should be undertaken in the Hoggar Mountains region and to suggest the methods that might be used.

Other Countries — Canada is helping to build and furnish the Ivory Coast National Library at Abidjan, and to finance the first rural electrification system in that country.

In Morocco, Canada has agreed to take part in a survey of 1.5 million acres of farmland in support of land redistribution, irrigation, flood control and soil conservation programs. Engineers are being taught Canadian mineral exploration and ore-dressing techniques. And in the Bay of Tangier area, Canada will help to provide water supply and sewerage facilities and electrical and telephone installations. In addition, Canada will participate in an agricultural development project in the Tetouan area.

Niger is receiving school supplies and vaccination equipment, vehicles, and other supplies for a cattle vaccination program. Scholarships in veterinary science will also be awarded. The Collège Mariama, a primary-secondary-college complex established by nuns from Quebec, is to be enlarged with Canadian assistance.

A five-year program of assistance for the University of Rwanda, located at Butare, is now underway. Canada is providing teachers and administrators, and is training Rwandans to replace the Canadian teaching personnel. Contributions are also being made to the operating costs of the university.

See table page 30.



Latin America

In November, 1968, CIDA took part in the Ministerial Mission to Latin America, which was designed to take a fresh look at Canada's relations with countries in the region.

As a follow-up to the Ministerial Mission a special Task Force on Latin America, with representatives from several government departments and agencies including CIDA, has been established to examine in greater depth the initial observations and suggestions of the Mission and to submit to the Government recommendations on the possible nature and scope of Canada's future relations with Latin American countries.

The Canadian aid program was expanded in 1964 to include Latin America. An initial \$10 million in development loan funds were allocated for economic, technical and educational projects in the region. Since then, additional annual allocations have been made to a cumulative total for Latin America of \$50 million. These funds are administered on behalf of Canada by the Inter-American Development Bank, which selects and assesses proposals submitted by member countries before submitting them to CIDA for final approval.

With the approval in the past fiscal year of four loan agreements the cumulative allocation of \$50 million for Latin America has been committed. There are 14 loans of which half are for pre-investment studies by Canadian experts to determine the economic and technical feasibility of potential projects.

Acajutla, one of El Salvador's main ports, will be able to accommodate a greater number of ocean-going vessels on completion of a Canadian assisted expansion program.

Brazil — Two major loans were made to Brazil. The first, for the building of an electric power project, amounts to \$9,320,000 and will be used to assist in the financing of a steam power plant in the city of Belém. The project will take four years to complete. In addition, Canadian engineering consultants will be retained to advise on the extension and improvement of the electrical distribution system in the region.

Another loan, for \$847,000, is toward an airport feasibility study. Canadian consultants will assist the Brazilians in undertaking a technical and economic study to determine the feasibility of building South America's first airport for supersonic and jumbo jets. The study is only the first part of a three-stage project that is expected eventually to include design and construction of an airport at Rio de Janeiro capable of handling the new jumbo jets.

Colombia — Canada's largest loan to a Latin American country totals \$16,740,000 and is going towards one of the largest hydroelectric projects on the continent. The overall project will cost the Colombians over \$90 million and involves the construction of the Upper Anchicaya River hydroelectric power plant, which will generate 340,000 kilowatts of electricity for distribution into the industrial area of Cali. Canadian assistance will include both equipment and the provision of engineering services relating to the design of the hydroelectric installation.

A second loan of \$1,080,000 has been made to assist the Colombian Government to establish a national development fund. The fund will be used for studies to identify development projects and to establish their technical and economic feasibility. To date, two sub-loans have been made for studies of hydroelectric power and agriculture respectively.

Other Projects — During 1969 several Canadian financed projects neared completion. In El Salvador, for example, the construction of the Acajutla Pier which Canada helped to finance is almost finished. In Paraguay, Canadian consultants have completed the first part of a study of Paraguay's road system.

Private Assistance — Private Canadian organizations are deeply involved in development work in Latin America. CIDA supports this activity directly through its non-governmental organizations funds, which provide a significant source of support for a wide range of private projects. These projects include a water system in Comas, Peru, and a rural development program in north-east Brazil.

See table page 28.

Several countries which receive bilateral assistance do not fit readily into the existing five major programs. Cyprus, Ethiopia, and Turkey were in this category.

During 1969, Canada provided training for students from both Cyprus and Ethiopia. Ethiopia also received Canadian teachers and advisers and two small projects were undertaken involving the supply of teaching equipment for the Tafari Makonnin Secondary School and of world maps for a number of Ethiopian schools.

Canada continued to contribute to development in Turkey through financial support for a large telecommunications project, part of Turkey's first five-year plan. The project, valued at \$25 million, was given to a Canadian firm as the result of an international tender.

See table page 31.

Export Credits

There is an important relationship between the financing provided by CIDA for development assistance and the funds provided through the Export Development Corporation (formerly Export Credits Insurance Corporation) to finance Canadian exports. Although the purpose of Export Credits is to promote Canadian exports, the amounts provided to less developed countries are included in the international accounting of aid flows published by the Development Assistance Committee of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD). Funds allocated under the development assistance program are intended to help in the development of the recipient country, but because bilateral assistance is partly tied to Canadian goods and services it is a significant additional source of financing for Canadian exports.

A new investment insurance facility is being provided by the Export Development Corporation. Investment insurance will protect Canadian investments in less developed countries against such non-commercial or political risks as war, insurrection or revolution, expropriation or confiscation, and prohibitions against the repatriation of earnings or capital. Insurance will be provided only in countries where an understanding has been reached between the governments of Canada and the host country concerning the general treatment to be accorded to the investments and claims under the insurance.

Individual investments will be approved for insurance only if they are judged to result in commercial and industrial advantages to Canada and provided they will complement Canada's development assistance objectives.

Emergency Relief

Each year Canada allocates funds for international emergency relief. The amount spent under this program depends on the number and extent of the emergencies to which Canada responds during the year. By definition, emergencies cannot be foreseen and it is impossible to determine accurately, in advance, what funds will be required.

During 1968-69, a total of \$200,000 was provided for this program, and the same amount has been allocated for 1969-70. However, the civil war in Nigeria resulted in a major emergency and Canada has so far contributed \$2.6 million to extensive relief operations. The funds were drawn from the normal bilateral aid allocations.

The 200,000 was used to provide relief in a total of eight emergencies, including the following:

- ☐ floods in India and Pakistan;
- ☐ earthquakes in Iran;
- ☐ a cyclone in Burma;
- ☐ earthquakes and a volcanic eruption in Costa Rica;
- ☐ floods in Iraq;
- ☐ Red Cross refugee work in Nigeria and Vietnam;
- ☐ floods in Italy.

See table page 31.

Loading emergency supplies at Trenton for victims of a flood in Tunisia.





The Private Sector

Non-Profit Organizations

The Special Programs Division came into existence in August 1967. It was created to assist Canadian non-governmental agencies to strengthen and increase their participation in international development and thus to complement and supplement the official aid effort. The Division makes grants to national or parent bodies of Canadian organizations for development projects. Assistance to any project or program is based on a "matching" principle and should increase the extent or scope of Canadian activity.

In April 1968 a \$5 million grant was allocated for this Non-Governmental Organizations Program. As a result, Canadian voluntary agencies have been able to continue, enlarge and initiate development projects and programs for which they had previously found their resources inadequate. It has been estimated that the total value of private assistance to developing nations from Canadian organizations is about \$35 million annually. In 1969-70, the government's contribution was expanded to \$6.5 million.

Increased collaboration has taken place in the past few years between CIDA and every sector of the Canadian economy: universities, churches, voluntary agencies, technical institutions, business and industry, labour, cooperatives, and professional and trade associations. Several of these groups were pioneers in the development field and many of them have extensive assistance programs of their own, particularly in the fields of education, health and welfare. Almost all of them also provide resources and personnel in support of the government's program.

From the original appropriation of \$5 million, grants totalling almost \$3.97 million were made to more than 50 agencies. These grants were directly related to increasing the extent and scope of Canadian aid activity and to the expansion of an informed, active public. They are normally given on a matching basis to tap complementary resources which can best be brought into play through the private sector. The voluntary agency supplies one half to two thirds of the funds required in each instance, with CIDA contributing the balance.

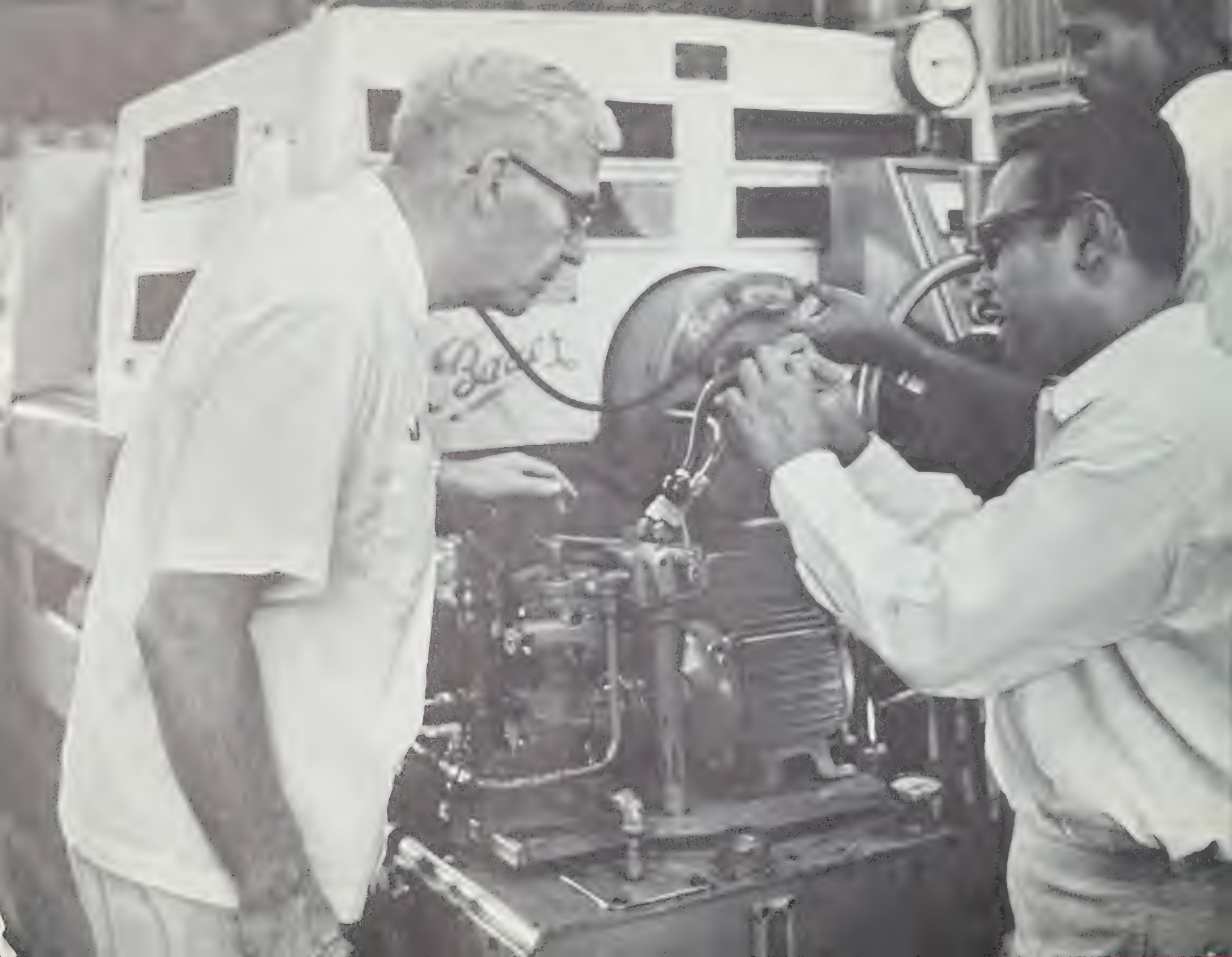
A wide variety of projects is supported by these funds, including radio education programs in Tanzania and Honduras, community development programs in Jamaica, alterations to a refugee hospital in Vietnam, a water-system program undertaken by residents of a barrada at Comas, Peru, and small-scale agriculture assistance to communities in India and Pakistan.

The largest single grant, \$2,374,360 to the Canadian University Service Overseas (CUSO), enabled it to field over 1,000 Canadians who served in 42 developing countries. The Canadian Executive Service Overseas (CESO), which recruits experienced business and professional personnel for specialized, short-term assignments, received \$311,000. The Canadian Teachers' Federation was granted \$64,642 to provide an in-service teacher training program to several African, Asian and Caribbean countries, and \$75,000 was allowed the Dominican Sisters to construct a nursing school in Rwanda. To help finance school gardens, well-digging, orchard planting and poultry raising by Sudanese village children, the Canadian Red Cross Society was given \$26,970. The United Church Missions of Canada received \$100,000 for the manufacture of small, portable drill rigs and the training of Indian well diggers, and a similar amount went to the Canadian Hunger Foundation to assist in financing a training centre which offers food technology instructions in Mysore, India.

Cooperation has also taken place with groups of people across the country who organized "Miles for Millions" walks, resulting in donations of some \$4 million earmarked for the development projects of Canadian voluntary agencies participating in these fund-raising events. The Canadian Service for Overseas Students and Trainees (CSOST), active at many educational and technical institutions in the reception and introduction of foreign students and trainees into the local communities, was given one third of its budget cost, which was \$13,133.

See table page 33.

This primary school in Comas, near Lima, Peru, was developed by a Canadian missionary order, helped by a CIDA grant.



Business and Industry

The Business and Industry Division of CIDA was established in April 1969 to develop a program that would assist and support Canadian business and industrial firms in the establishment of enterprises in the less developed nations which could make an important contribution to the development of the countries concerned. The new Business and Industry Division works closely with the business and industrial sectors of the Canadian economy, in identifying and promoting opportunities including the transfer of know-how and investment to the private sector in developing economies overseas.

Under examination at present are measures designed to assist Canadian companies in studies of investment opportunities in less developed countries and of methods by which such companies could receive financial assistance for worthwhile commercial and industrial projects. Better services to inform the private sector about opportunities are also being considered.

This whole new dimension will allow for greater cooperation between CIDA, the international finance corporations, and development banks and corporations in developing countries.

Many Canadians have already made investments abroad, and skilled Canadians operate at many levels in industries established through the years in other countries. The measures now being considered, though principally designed for new enterprises, will also service the expansion of already-established concerns into new areas.

Through the expanded cooperative effort of CIDA with development banks and corporations in less developed countries, Canadians looking for opportunities abroad will obtain the advantage of strong local support, while the banks and corporations will find themselves strengthened by increased Canadian interest in their endeavours.

All types of secondary industry would become eligible for the services to be offered. In particular, less developed countries are most interested in labour-intensive industries that can use to best advantage the talents of graduates of the schools established under the aid plans of many nations. In this way Canada hopes to facilitate program continuity from education into economic development. The provision of secondary industry of a small and medium-sized type will be one more step towards achieving self-generating development in the third world.



Members of the Senior Management Committee gathered in the office of the President. From left to right: Mr. Maurice F. Strong, President; Mr. George P. Kidd, Vice-President (Programmes); Mr. Lionel Bonnell, Director General (Finance and Administra-

tion); Mr. D. D. Tansley, Vice-President (Operations); Mr. D. W. Hall, Director (Personnel); Mr. L. D. Hudon, Vice-President (Planning); Mr. John Bene, Special Adviser (Forestry) in attendance at this meeting.

Administration at Home and Abroad

The rapid expansion and increasing complexity of Canadian development assistance programs has led in recent years to a number of administrative changes at CIDA, and to an increase in staff, both at headquarters and in the field.

These changes have been instituted to improve both the efficiency of aid administration and the impact of Canada's international development activities. A major effort has been made to provide more expert analysis of the needs of recipient countries in relation to Canadian capabilities. The capacity for assessing the feasibility of project requests has also been increased, as well as the ability to implement projects and programs more effectively.

Within the context of the organizational structure introduced in 1967 the Planning Branch has been provided with special advisers, recruited in various disciplines in which Canada has sizable development programs, such as agriculture, forestry, fisheries, public health and education. Their expertise will better enable CIDA to identify and draw on Canadian resources and to evaluate and develop projects in their particular fields. Expansion has also occurred in both the Planning and the Multilateral Institutions Divisions of the Branch to enhance their capacities to deal with Canada's bilateral and multilateral programs.

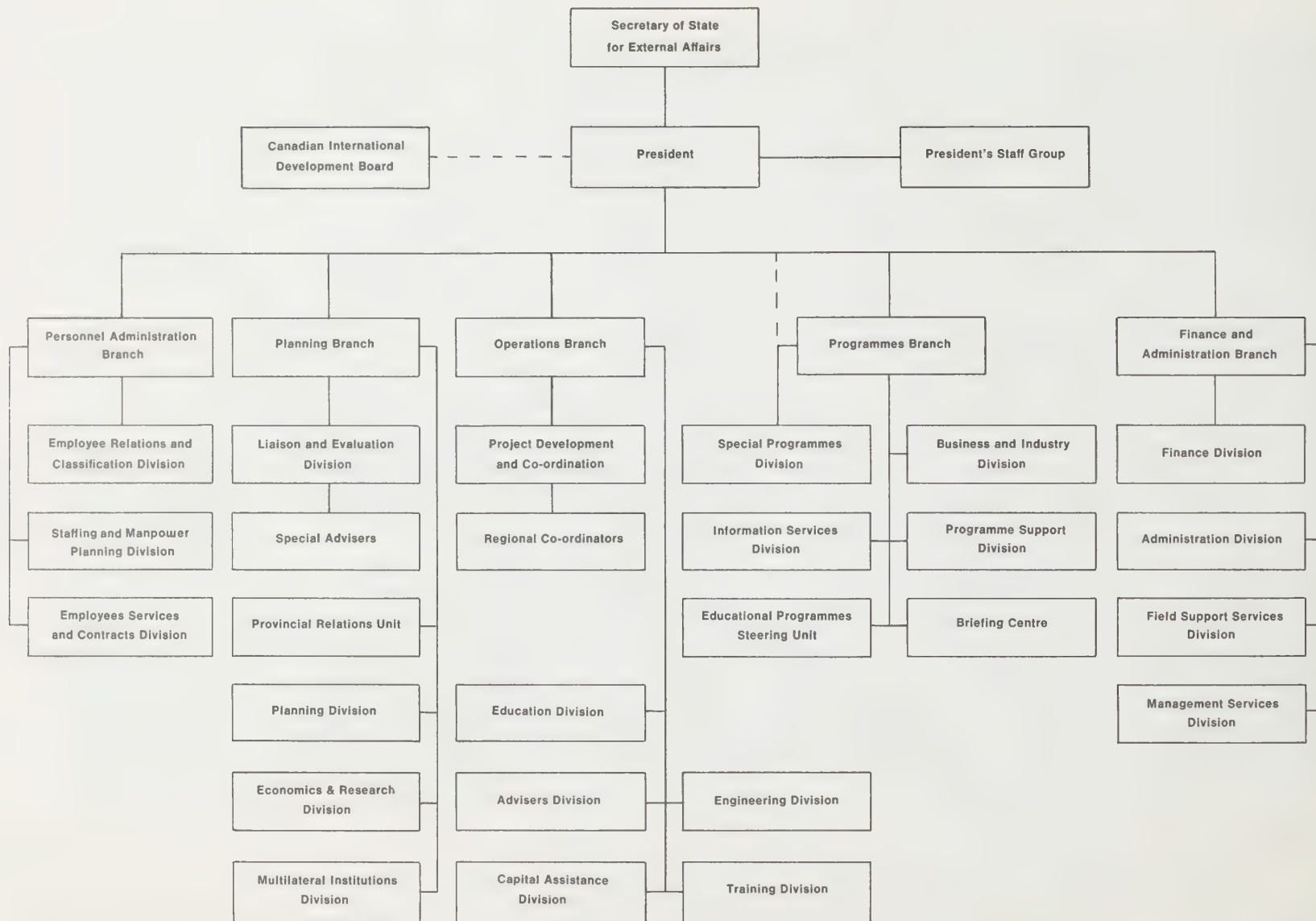
The 1967 reorganization drew together Training, Education, Advisers and Capital Assistance Divisions into the Operations Branch. Subsequent changes have included establishment of an Engineering Division (a task formerly handled by Capital Assistance), provision of a coordinating mechanism, and necessary staff support. More effective management control and improved methods of processing and implementing requests from overseas have resulted from the introduction of computer and data processing services. Experience with growing bilateral programs, however, is pointing to the desirability of a restructuring of the Operations Branch to give it a greater degree of geographic orientation. This work is now in hand.

A Programs Branch is planned. Among its responsibilities will be the development and implementation of program support or non-project assistance. It will include the Special Programs Division and the Business and Industry Division, created to encourage the involvement in development assistance of voluntary agencies, universities, the business community and other elements of the private sector. CIDA's Information Division and a number of special program units, such as an Education Programs Steering Unit and a Briefing Centre, will also form a part of this Branch.

Administrative and financial support services for the various programs have been combined into a Finance and Administration Branch as have personnel services into a Personnel Administration Branch.

Contacts with the developing nations are improving through the use of annual review teams, composed of a senior officer and representatives of various branches, who make on-the-spot assessments of the needs in countries of Canadian aid concentration and work out with recipient governments the specific development priorities in which Canadian resources and capabilities can best be brought to bear on needs. And special task forces continue to be organized to study particular questions.

There are 21 CIDA field representatives serving abroad, which has improved both communications with and administration in the field. As fully integrated members of the Canadian diplomatic missions, field representatives assume responsibilities in the planning, development and execution of Canadian capital and technical assistance. Posts in India, Pakistan, Ceylon, Malaysia, Vietnam, Nigeria, Ghana, Tanzania, Kenya, Tunisia, Senegal, Cameroun, Jamaica, Trinidad and Guyana now include CIDA representatives on their staffs.



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Material for this booklet was prepared by the Information Division, Canadian International Development Agency.

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Published under the authority of the Hon. Mitchell Sharp, P.C., Secretary of State for External Affairs.

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JUL 13 1988



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